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29 April 1983

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

No. 2746

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EXPANSION OF MONEY MARKETS IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 44, Jan 83 p 77

[Article: Forum on Expanding Money Markets in Islamic Countries; Most Important Recommendations: Make Movement of Capital Easier, Guarantee Investments, Establish Study Center and Islamic Development Banks"]

[Text] The committee on expansion of money markets established by the Conference of Central Bank Governors of Islamic Countries (held in Ankara last May) met in Amman between 9 and 11 November 1982. Representatives from eight countries attended the meeting, as well as a representative from the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference and a representative from the Ankara Statistical and Social Studies Center. The committee was headed by Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-Nabulsi, governor of the Jordanian Central Bank, who proved his ability and experience in conducting sessions and getting discussions moving. Dr al-Nabulsi delivered a speech in which he concentrated on the importance of expanding money markets in Islamic countries and the role that they could play in a country's growth.

The committee's activities centered on studying money markets in the Islamic countries and ways of developing these markets. The formation of these markets in different countries was discussed, and it became clear that some countries do not have financial markets at all, while others have markets at varying stages of growth and development which are integrated to a large degree. These countries can be divided into three groups: those which invest domestic income abroad, like Kuwait; those which draw income from abroad to invest inside the country, like Tunisia and Jordan; and those which bring income from outside and then turn around and reinvest it abroad, like Bahrain, and Beirut, at least until the beginning of the civil war. It was also observed that the Islamic countries' debts to international markets, created by the accumulated balance of payments deficit, increased from .25 billion in 1972 to 49 billion in 1980, while most wealthy Islamic countries' surplus funds were being invested in these international markets. Because the committee was established by the Islamic Conference, it discussed the principles of the Islamic Shari'a, which prohibit earning interest, and ways to expand these markets in accordance with these principles, as well as finding ways to increase financial cooperation among the Islamic

countries. It was suggested that a center for Islamic financial studies be established which could determine the position of the Shari'a toward monetary, commercial and interest-related activities, in addition to encouraging and promoting Islamic financial institutions in these countries and increasing cooperation among them. Mention was made of taking advantage of Pakistan's experience in passing Islamic laws and issuing revenue bonds which allow the customer to share in profit and loss but do not bear any interest.

Because expanding research into these markets requires more statistics, which are unavailable, it was agreed unanimously to ask the Ankara Statistical Center to gather the required information, and Islamic countries were asked to cooperate in providing the information. They were told of the need to gather information if it is not available, since it is important in initiating any study or proposals.

In addition, the committee said that Islamic banks should be established for development and for medium and long-term loan activity to meet the demands of the private sector. For this purpose, it was suggested that there be an increased exchange of experience among the countries and that a committee of financial experts subordinate to the Islamic Conference be created to help establish and organize such institutions. The committee also advised that primary and secondary financial markets be established that would encourage medium and long-term deposits in exchange for certificates of deposit or credit which could be cashed in when the depositor requires liquidity, thus aiding economic growth. To provide specialized cadres for this kind of institution, it was recommended that a financial training center be established.

The conferees also discussed the investment climate in the Islamic countries and the need to improve it, the legal obstacles that limit the free movement of capital and the problem of political risk and nationalization. For this problem, it was suggested that an institution be created to guarantee investments in Islamic countries similar to that established for Arab countries. In reference to the free movement of preferred capital and the necessity of freeing up exchange rates, the committee suggested that the countries that do not have free zones create Free Exchange Zones to encourage capital investment. It was also suggested that bonds be issued in Islamic dinars or in the currency of a specific country if feasible, to be marketed in Islamic countries, aiding cooperation among these countries. It was also recommended that an investment guide for Islamic countries be prepared, as well as a guide for related laws. The committee concluded by affirming the need to implement its recommendations since the Islamic world must take action promptly.

9882

CSO: 4404/219

ISLAMIC MEDIA CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS REVIEWED

Mecca AKHBAR AL-'ALAM AL-ISLAMI in Arabic No 806, 20 Dec 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Munir Hasan Munir: "Islamic Media Search for Link Between Words, Action"]

[Text] Again we open the covers of the Islamic media and turn the pages in the hope that the pages will be devoted to a number of issues and important Islamic events which have occurred this month, all of them connected "in one way or another" to Islamic media. The meetings of the Islamic News Agency (INA) in Tunis are a natural extension of this subject. The organizational meetings of the standing committee on Asia, held in the Indonesian capital of Djakarta, are an example of Islamic media action of the first order. The name Djakarta is linked to this event, as it was linked earlier to the First Islamic Media Conference held two years ago, in the month of September 1980, and that event is linked in our minds to the name "Djakarta Statement," which is the body of decisions and recommendations produced by the First Islamic Mass Media Conference. That is our topic of discussion this week.

What About the Djakarta Statement?

The statement says: "In response to the decisions of the preliminary conference of the Islamic press, held in Cyprus in June 1979, a temporary secretariat was created for the Islamic press under the umbrella of the Muslim League in Mecca, and one of its functions was to prepare for the First Islamic Mass Media Conference. The First International Islamic Mass Media Conference was held from 1-3 September 1980."

First, the conference approved the document submitted by Iraq including a number of points, some of which are summarized here:

The conference unanimously supports the concept of opposing and rejecting any artistic or media action which is hostile to Islam and distorts its generous principles.

[The conference] calls on the Islamic states to strengthen cooperation among them to defend the true principles of Islam and to prevent any party from inciting the feelings of Muslims.

[The conference] calls on the Islamic states, through their informational and cultural agencies, to stop media campaigns opposed to having Islamic states possess nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The conferees also reaffirmed some decisions by the preliminary conference in Cyprus which called for:

--Islamic universities to create Islamic journalism departments to graduate trained and qualified journalists to work in all media branches, in addition to creating an institute of higher education.

--The Muslim League to create an information center to supply the media field with reliable information.

--Urging the general secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to strengthen the role of the Islamic News Agency in the Islamic world as quickly as possible.

--Urging the news agencies in the Islamic world to stress news of the Islamic world and take an interest in it to break the circle of isolation imposed by information media hostile to Islam.

--Studying the possibility of creating a daily newspaper and weekly and monthly Islamic magazines in several languages, published on the same day in international and Islamic capitals.

--Studying the possibility of an Islamic advertising agency or agencies to protect the Islamic press from falling under pressure from foreign advertising agencies.

The conference also implores Islamic countries and organizations to prevent the entry or printing of newspapers, periodicals and books which are hostile to Islamic thought or adversely affect the faith of Muslim youth, and also to withdraw advertisements and commercial support from information media hostile to Islam.

Islamic Media Charter

The charter approved by the conferees says:

Stemming from our faith in Allah and Muhammad; as we seek inspiration from the Koran and the Sunnah of the Prophet; in pursuance of Islam, and out of awareness of the dangers surrounding this nation and the role of Islam in protecting and developing it; in appreciation of the importance of the role played by the different kinds of information media; to uphold the informational function, its high goals, the honor of the profession, and its custom of starting from goals which represent the hopes and ambitions of the Islamic nation: The media specialists approve this charter of Islamic journalistic honor, to which they commit themselves. They consider it as the model for their work and the source of guidance for their duties and their rights. The articles of the charter consist of eight points of the goals to be achieved.

These eight points may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Commitment to establishing faith in the values and moral principles of Islam and working to fulfill its Islamic identity, presenting the truth clearly within the limits of Islamic culture, and demonstrating its duties toward others and its basic rights.
2. The members of the media shall work to bring together the words of Muslims, calling for reason, Islamic brotherhood and tolerance in solving their problems.
3. They are committed to fighting imperialism, heresy in all of its forms, aggression in many forms, and fascist and racist movements.
4. They are committed to confronting Zionism, its colonizing imperialism, and the forms of repression and subjugation which the Zionist enemy is practicing against the Palestinian people and the Arab people, and they will be vigilant in confronting ideas and movements hostile to Islam.
5. They are committed to broadcast and publish material which will protect the Islamic nation from harmful influences on its Islamic identity, its values, and its sacred sites, and will ward off danger.
6. They will refuse to broadcast or publish anything which offends public decency, gives rise to moral dissolution, promotes crime, violence and decadence, incites alarm, or stirs up natural impulses, either directly or indirectly.
7. They will refuse to broadcast or publish advertising if it conflicts with public moral and Islamic values.
8. They pledge to spread the Islamic appeal, provide information about Islamic issues, keep the Islamic people informed about one another, take an interest in the Islamic legacy and Islamic history and culture, pay more attention to the Arabic language in the desire to protect it and spread it among the sons of the Islamic nation, and substitute Islamic law for established law in order to restore legislative authority to the Koran and the Sunnah.

The sixth article of the charter, which is devoted to concern for the development of the information media, says:

Under the auspices of the Islamic movement, Muslims day after day are offered new additions to their Islamic understanding of their era. However, the Islamic world is still far from achieving real progress in the field of the desired Islamic action, especially in the media field.

Thus, the Islamic media must confront the enormous growth which the world has achieved in the field of information and communications. The paragraph adds:

Offering Islamic communications media requires a philosophy and developed programs which go along with the interests and contemporary problems of the masses, achieving complete media communication and coordination and using the most advanced technical methods available.

The Islamic media need to link words with action and to understand their own era. They also require coordination among the media organizations to increase their effectiveness and their influence.

In order to achieve some of these ideas, the conference recommends that the General Secretariat for Islamic Media "whose formation was recommended by a previous article" work to create a non-governmental media organization whose freedom and independence the Islamic states and organizations would be pledged to respect. It also recommends that an Institute for Islamic Media be established.

Its function would be quick training of those presently employed by the media and the formation of an Islamic workforce for the media.

"The conferees recommend that Beirut be the headquarters for this institute." The sixth article also recommends the creation of an organization to produce written and audio-visual promotional materials. These would be used to influence the international media by supplying them with the capability or supporting them by many methods to achieve their objectivity, their neutrality, or their support for Islamic issues.

The charter also calls for cooperation with Islamic mass media in Europe and America to urge them on, encourage them on the true course, and support their continued service to the Muslims of those countries and their explanation of the ideas of Islam to the non-Muslim population.

The charter also concentrated on opposing the new challenges which face the concept of man as God's honored trustee on earth. These challenges try to make him subject to the ordinary concept, which puts no value on his freedom or his generosity but gives value to society alone or makes him purely materialistic.

It also intensified opposition to the new challenges which attempt to reject divine religions, claiming that they are the opium of the people and of no benefit to them.

Questions and More Questions

Those were some of the decisions and recommendations of the conferees at the First Islamic Mass Media Conference. As a whole, they call for optimism and trust, or rather a great dose of hope to make us have confidence in ourselves and in pursuing our difficult "causes." However--how many of these decisions can be implemented? And how many of them have actually begun to be implemented?

"I do not say 'have been implemented' because I believe that the time period has been very short when compared to the number of these decisions and the size of the ambitions linked with their implementation."

Let us review some of these recommendations from the Islamic Mass Media Charter.

Have the media agencies actually made use of Islamic cadres? Has cooperation among the many and varied branches of media in the Islamic states taken its intended meaning so that this utilization and cooperation is devoted to God and Muhammad? And to the service of the Islamic cause and the development of the level of its information media?

Have the Islamic mass media been able to respond to Zionism? What have they done to stop or limit its pursuit of forms of repression, persecution and subjugation against the Palestinian and Lebanese people?

We have seen only the publication of a number of statements of distress, disapproval and condemnation, or some articles which are of no consequence in such situations.

It may be that the recent war in Lebanon is a living example and a test which all of the media in the Arab and Islamic states failed, since all of the information or facts about this war throughout the six years of the tragedy were received through the Western media. Although their efforts in this field are great and praiseworthy, they seek neutrality in what they report. They then take the problem from the party concerned about it and find their own interest in it.

Our Information--Is It Negative?

Here the shortcomings of the Islamic information media are clear, for the problem of Palestine and Lebanon is not an Arab problem, and Jerusalem is not only an Arab problem. They are Islamic problems before all else, and they are a direct threat to the present, future and past of this Islamic nation.

When we find the West taking the position of spectator, or rather not hesitating in moments of adversity to support Israel in spite of all it has done and perpetrated, we may find an excuse for the West. Perhaps it is suffering from a "guilt complex" against the practices of the Nazis, which Israel has been exploiting for more than 30 years, or possibly it is fettered by information media linked to Jewish and Zionist groups which sit at the top administrative and executive posts in the media. Or perhaps the Zionist blocs which are formed out of the parliaments and senates are the ones who set the outlines of their foreign policies, or even are in charge of carrying out these policies themselves!!

I say, if we are convinced of these reasons and feel that they excuse the nations of the West, then what is it that is standing in the way of the Islamic states, which outnumber the Western states many times? Indeed, they constitute a

numerical and economic force which could exert pressure in all fields, "political or economic," and which could form an "Islamic lobby" and confront the Zionist groups and their influence in the Western states. We should not forget that the Islamic bloc possesses a strong and effective weapon, the weapon of "oil," in addition to the weapon of the Islamic armies which is represented "in men and materiel" and which could be affective if these forces would come together in a structure bringing them under unified leadership.

Then--are the mass media in the nations of the Islamic world supervising what is being broadcast, published and exhibited within their borders? I don't think so--for there are wretched, vile and licentious films and programs being presented and distributed in most states, "with the exception of a few."

These states did not heed the paragraph in the Islamic media charter which calls for "refusing to broadcast or disseminate anything which offends public decency, gives rise to moral dissolution, promotes crime, or stirs up natural impulses, either directly or indirectly," because most of what is published and broadcast either offends public decency, gives rise to moral dissolution or stirs up dissension! What have these states done to put a stop to these destructive agents which are trying to spread corruption among the various branches of Islam?

Then--what is the fate of the Islamic appeal, the urgent issues and recognition of some of them by the Islamic people from what is being presented and published in the media of these states?

Rather, what is the fate of Islamic civilization, the Islamic legacy, and Islamic history?

Show me one newspaper of any size which devotes a daily page or large area to the Islamic legacy, civilization and history!!

Why are the pages of newspapers filled with things that will not benefit the mind of the Muslim reader, as exemplified when pages of one edition of a paper are devoted to following what is happening in football, for instance? Or why are entire pages devoted to the movies, news, and pictures of actors and actresses, while no Islamic subject receives this same attention?

Do you think our faith in ourselves is weakening, or is Islam something which we care little about?

Again, what have we done to define a philosophy and program by which the Islamic media can move along with the contemporary issues and concerns of the masses? What have we done to link word and deed in the way of coordination among our information media to increase its effectiveness and its influence?

This whole group of questions requires a long pause before even attempting to answer them. They are questions whose answers rest with the media in the states of the Islamic world.


I am certain that the time has come for us to stop burying our heads in the sand and start facing our problems boldly to get us out of the situation of weakness and frailty from which we are suffering.

7587

CSO: 4404/198

DOMESTIC POLICIES EXAMINED

East Burnham ARABIA THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English No 19, Mar 83
pp 54-55

[Text]  The new year began in Algeria with the planners discussing the fourth instalment (1983) of the current five-year plan and reviewing the implementation of the previous year's instalment. This is part of the new step-by-step economic policy inaugurated by President Chadli Benjeddid when he came to power nearly four years ago. The present five-year plan (1980-1984) was adopted after over two years of thinking on what had gone wrong with late President Houari Boumedienne's development strategy.

Boumedienne's development policy was based on adherence to what might be described as the Soviet model. As soon as he came to power in 1965, he gave up Ben Bella's Yugoslav-influenced self-management approach and opted for an orthodox state-controlled organisation of the economy. This centralisation of the economic planning system was carried out in order to accelerate industrialisation and to the detriment of agriculture and social welfare. Boumedienne's objective was to set up a network of heavy industries which would reduce the international dependence of Algeria.

In agriculture, a collectivisation policy led to the creation of huge state farms. Nationalisation of Algeria's mineral resources in 1966 hit foreign companies, mainly French ones, and was a good start. But state monopoly spread to all the sectors of activity. The private sector, reduced to a strict minimum, was meant to disappear gradually except (officially) for what was then called "non-exploiting" private sector - one which did not employ workers. Emphasis was put on the need to force people to work for the building of socialism.

Such an approach created problems and a general feeling of frustration soon developed over a 10-year plan period. It became clear to the planners that the priorities were wrong and

that Boumedienne's policy had devastating consequences.

The imports of high technology, mainly from the US for ambitious projects laid the base for a sophisticated heavy industry but failed to promote the big industrial advance set as the target. The mid-1960s slogan of "industrialising industries" was not achieved, and equipments could not therefore be produced for agriculture.

It is now recognised that most of the factories were operating at around 30 per cent capacity in 1978 and are probably still doing so, although the 1980-84 plan forecast an improvement in capacity utilisation. For example, in mid-1980 it was reported that the cement industry, which is a key indicator of construction activities, was producing the tiny fraction of 1.5 million tonnes per year against an annual capacity of 8 million tonnes.

Meanwhile, with the stress on industrialisation, agricultural output declined tremendously. From a net exporter of grain in the period before independence, Algeria has become a net importer. While in 1969, 70 per cent of national food needs were still produced locally, in 1978 this figure dropped to 35 per cent. It was reported in 1980 that three-quarters of the agricultural output had been produced by the private sector, which covers a very small percentage of tilled lands and lacks modern equipment.

On the other hand the state farms - run by former mujahideen - have remained inefficient despite their size and the material available. The reasons behind this - in addition to their bureaucratisation, and the low pay given to the workers - lie in the lack of incentives, due to the people's rejection of collectivisation. The monopoly of agricultural goods marketing by the government-owned organisation, OFLA, was another major impediment to production - which is now supposed to have been solved.

Discussions with some workers on state farms a few years ago revealed that OFLA imposed very low prices on goods it buys from these farms, while the retail sale to the consumer was at least five times higher. In 1975 OFLA collapsed. However, the reorganisation of marketing in the state farms sector in the mid-1970s has reportedly failed to boost production.

Furthermore, the agrarian "revolution" was supposed to be a solution to the hardship and poverty of the Algerian peasants. Now its failure is widely admitted. Announced by Ben Bella in 1963 as an agrarian reform, Boumedienne named it "revolution" in 1966, its charter was adopted in the late 1960s and land distribution started around 1971 and ended in 1974. It appears that most of the big land owners, some of whom were in government, had enough time to distribute their possessions between their relatives so that when the reform was implemented only 1.3 million hectares were delivered to 94,230 peasants – a tiny number of the people requiring land.

Apart from reports of the authorities' excesses in dispossessing land owners not affected by the reform charter, and of irregularities in land distribution, another additional factor of the agrarian reform failure concerns the cooperative system.

The charter stipulates that the land beneficiaries were encouraged to create cooperatives with the state supplying farming equipment. But it specifies that they were free to opt for private and individual ownership, in which case they would have no assistance from the state. In view of the Algerian peasantry's preference for private ownership, it was not surprising that all the beneficiaries were in reality pushed into forming cooperatives which, as in Mali and several other countries, do not seem to be an advantage, according to the peasants themselves. Reports have it that some of the peasants have even abandoned the cooperatives and returned to their former mountainous and weather-beaten areas.

Housing, too, had a very tiny share in the various plans except the current one, and has suffered from Boumedienne's policy. When, in the 1967-79 "pre-plan" period, the housing construction share was relatively next to nil, the crisis was already starting and the visitor to Algeria would find it a major concern to the people. It was not until after Boumedienne's death that the planners paid more – but not enough – attention to it. It is generally estimated that in 1980 an average number of seven people lived in a two-room flat, but it is easy to find up to 13 members living in a flat of such a size. The current plan forecast of 450,000 flats

by 1984 will be far from adequate to meet rising demand.

Another concern caused by Boumedienne's development policy is represented by the debts the country has accumulated. Although Algeria is not in such a desperate situation as Tanzania or Mali, its continued borrowing to finance imported goods, or projects not achieved for lack of money, was an ominous liability. Borrowing made on the Eurocurrency markets in 1978 totalled \$2,515m while \$721m was raised in Eurobonds. The first major loan was granted by the World Bank in 1975. Loans obtained from other sources included \$500m from Eximbank of the US and a \$1,000m credit line from Canada used to finance imports of Canadian goods – mainly grains. The total borrowing dropped to \$2,000m in 1979 but started going up in 1981 with the negotiation of a \$2,000m credit line with Austria and similar credit with Japan in 1982 to finance gas work projects.

At the end of the second four-year plan (1977) Algeria's foreign debt reached \$12,300m and by the end of 1979 it rose to \$19,000m after having gone down to \$6,000m in 1978. This general situation, reinforced by a high cost of living and a desperately inefficient – although free – medical care system, heavily oppressed the man in the street.

Fearing a possible major social unrest, President Chadli Benjeddid tried to release the screw by applying some puny remedies to his predecessor's tough socialism. The borders were opened to Algerian nationals, with their foreign currency allocation rising to around \$230 per person. Without breaking away from the socialist ideal the big state companies were broken down into small units to improve efficiency. Agriculture was given fresh importance. Also there was discussion about encouragement of small private enterprises, with creation of a state bank created to help finance viable and selected private businesses. Finally restrictions on land buying were to be lifted.

When the \$104.4bn five-year plan appeared in 1980, it was noticed that industry still has the biggest share with 39 per cent of the total investment: most of it to be used to complete unfinished projects from the previous two four-year plans. At the same time, agriculture's position did not improve much with only \$6.1bn – far below the country's requirements.

The situation of the man in the street has not improved so far. The high cost of living and scarcity of basic foodstuffs are daily problems. The state's determination to hold to the socialist economic model which has proved a clear failure shows the regime's will to economically enslave the Algerian people in order to stifle political opposition.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THREE NEW MINISTERS SUMMARIZED

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Mar 83 p 7

/Article: "The Appointment of Three New Ministers"/

/Excerpt/ Who Are the New Ministers?

Sa'd Ma'mun, Minister of Local Government

He was born in Cairo on 14 May 1922.

He received a general secondary diploma in 1936 and joined the War Faculty, from which he graduated in 1940.

He joined the armored corps /and progressed/ to the rank of captain. He then worked for 3 years in the Border Guard, after which he returned to armor.

He enrolled in the War Staff College and graduated from that in 1953 with the rank of major.

He worked as an armor professor in the War Staff College for a period of 1 year, then worked in the war staff of the armored corps, and then was commander of an armored brigade.

He was sent on a military fellowship to the Soviet Union in 1959 and returned as a commander of an armored brigade again. He was then a director of the Arab forces in Yemen. After the setback, he returned to the front as commander of Armor Room 211.

He enrolled in and graduated from the Nasir Higher Academy. He was then appointed chairman of the Armed Forces Operations Council in the deterrence and attrition period, then was assistant to the Armed Forces War Council.

He was appointed commander of the Second Field Army from 1 January 1972 until entering the war of the crossing in 1973.

He was then appointed commander of the forces in the Gap, then assistant to the war minister and chairman of the Higher Committee for the Development of the Armed Forces.

He was appointed governor of Marsa Matruh, then governor of al-Minufiyah, then, on 14 May 1977, governor of Cairo. He was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant general on 25 September 1982.

He has received 23 medals and badges, among them the medal of the star of military honor in the October war and the medal of the republic in 1981.

Dr Najj Shatlah, Minister of Supply

He was born in al-Minufiyah in 1939.

He received a bachelor's degree in agriculture from Cairo University in 1959.

He was member of an educational mission to the United States from 1961 to 1965 to obtain a doctorate from Louisiana State University.

He was appointed instructor at the Higher Agricultural Institute in Shabin al-Kawn, assistant instructor in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Asyut, assistant professor in 1970, professor in the /faculty of/ Agriculture in Shabin al-Kawn from 1975 to 1980, vice president of the University of al-Minufiyah the same year, secretary general of the National Party in al-Minufiyah, member of the Consultative Assembly for the district of Shabin al-Kawn, then governor of Kafr al-Shaykh in 1981.

He is married and has two boys and a girl.

Dr Muhammad al-Sayyid al-Gharuri, Minister of Industry

He was born in the town of Abu Kabir, al-Sharqiyah, in 1927.

He graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Department of Industrial Chemistry, in 1948.

He obtained a doctorate in science from the University of the Sorbonne in France, and also received a doctorat de'etat in industry.

He worked in the private sector for 2 years after graduating, then in 1951 went to work in the Egypt Bleach Company in Kafr al-Dawwar.

In 1961 he was appointed chairman of the board of the al-Nasr Dye Company in al-Mahallah al-Kubra.

He then became president of the Synthetic Silk Company in Kafr al-Dawwar in 1972.

In 1974 he was chosen to the position of president of the al-Mahallah Textile Company.

He was chairman of the board of the Federation of Industries in addition to his work as president of the al-Mahallah Company.

He was member of the board of the Textile Support Fund.

He is married, has a son who graduated in engineering from Cairo last year and has gone to the United States to study, and has a daughter in the Faculty of Commerce in Alexandria.

He speaks English, French and Italian fluently and has performed a number of international research works in the dye and readymade clothing industry which will be published later in international scientific journals.

He is a member of the Consultative Assembly.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON OIL INDUSTRY PUBLISHED

Cairo AL-BATRUL in Arabic No 6, Nov-Dec 82 pp 30-31

[Text] The Egyptian General Petroleum Organization has published its 1981 annual report. The report, which consists of 11 chapters, deals with the achievements of the Egyptian petroleum sector in all phases of the petroleum industry. The following is a brief review of the individual chapters of this report:

Introduction

The report begins with an introduction by the chairman of the board of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization in which he deals with the subject of the Egyptian petroleum industry's policies and achievements, using statistics to show what the volume of these achievements was.

Chapter I. Petroleum and the World's Energy

This chapter consists of an analysis of the world's petroleum and energy situation and the reasons for the continuous decline in the world demand for petroleum in general, and for OPEC petroleum in particular. These reasons are attributed to both permanent factors and other factors which change, and emphasis is put on the changes which took place in 1981.

This chapter also shows us what the world's proven reserves of crude oil and natural gas were at the end of 1981. By means of analysis and explanation, it deals with the world's production of crude oil and natural gas, and shows the decline in the rates of production by a number of the principal production areas as a result of the decline in the world demand for petroleum. The analysis then proceeds to take up the subject of the world's petroleum refining industry and world consumption. Lastly, the chapter concentrates on the status of petroleum among the world's sources of energy.

Chapter II. The Egyptian Petroleum Sector

This chapter is tantamount to being a handbook dealing with the petroleum sector in Egypt (since the topics dealt with concern the Egyptian General

Petroleum Organization and its objectives, public sector petroleum companies as well as mixed sector petroleum companies and the types of activity which they are engaging in, and foreign concession companies which are operating in Egypt).

Chapter III. Petroleum Agreements

This chapter consists of an analysis of the petroleum agreements concluded since the establishment of the Ministry of Petroleum in March of 1973. The chapter concentrates on studying the agreements concluded in 1981, comparing them with previous agreements, and the results achieved.

Chapter IV. Exploratory Drilling

This chapter shows that a steadily increasing number of exploratory wells were drilled both on land and offshore till the end of 1981 as a result of the rapid increase in the number of agreements concluded. The chapter also includes statistical tables which show the activity of exploratory drilling and petroleum and gas discoveries that took place during 1981 as compared with these activities in 1980.

Chapter V. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

This chapter provides a presentation of the activity of crude oil and natural production which took place during 1981, as compared with the years 1980, 1973, and 1970. Production is broken down according to individual producing companies and oil fields.

Chapter VI. Refining and Processing

This chapter deals with the activity of the oil refineries and refinery companies in 1981, in comparison with previous years, in term of the quantities of crude oil which were processed and production of petroleum products.

Chapter VII. Consumption, Distribution, and Transport

This chapter reports the total volume of consumption of petroleum products in 1981, in comparison with the consumption of these products in previous years. It also shows us the patterns of consumption of the principal petroleum products in a manner which reflects the development of the life pattern of Egypt's people and it shows the consumption of petroleum products by the various economic sectors. This chapter also deals with hidden subsidies and the differentials between domestic sales prices and international sales prices of petroleum products. Furthermore, the chapter shows us the role of all of the marketing companies and the activities of the various types of transport utilized.

Chapter VII. Foreign Trade

This chapter deals with Egypt's foreign trade in petroleum (exports, imports, and net balance of payments). This chapter also deals with Egypt's crude oil

pricing policy in view of the changes and developments which occurred in the international petroleum market during 1981. The chapter also includes statistical data showing the development of foreign trade till the end of 1981.

Chapter IX. Development of Petroleum Projects

This chapter deals with the development of petroleum projects, showing the investments implemented during the years 1979, 1980, and 1981. The chapter also includes statistics dealing with follow-up work on the implementation of the plan's projects in 1981--both the projects of the administration of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization and those of the companies.

Chapter X. Financial and Economic Affairs

This chapter deals with the financial and economic indicators and results which the petroleum sector achieved, as demonstrated by the activities of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization and its companies. It includes statistical data which show the financial tables dealing with the activity of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization, the results of the work engaged in by the public sector petroleum companies, the results of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization's financing activities involving foreign currencies, and the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization's capital participation in some of the companies. Lastly, the chapter contains a table showing the petroleum sector's actual monetary resources and instances of utilization [of these resources] during 1980 and 1981.

Chapter XI. Human Resources

This chapter consists of a study and analysis of figures dealing with the labor force and wages in the Egyptian petroleum sector, and also deals with training plans and their objectives.

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EGYPTIAN POLICY STATEMENT ON OIL STRATEGY

Cairo AL-BATRUL in Arabic No 6, Nov-Dec 82 pp 8-11

[Interview with Engineer Ahmad 'Izz al-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum: "The Strategy of the Egyptian Petroleum Industry"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of [the establishment of] the Egyptian petroleum sector, we met and held this interview with the man who is Egypt's leading figure in the field of petroleum and one of the world's most prominent petroleum experts. He is Ahmad 'Izz al-Din Hilal, Egypt's deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum.

[Question] As we know, petroleum is the principal source of energy in Egypt and it is also the main source of earning the foreign currency which is necessary for the process of comprehensive economic and social development. How has the petroleum sector been able to reconcile these two responsibilities with each other, in spite of the fact that they seem to contradict each other?

[Answer] Thank God, we have so far managed to be successful in achieving both of these objectives. In answer to this important question of yours, let me say that we are operating according to a clearly delineated strategy. It is a strategy which is based on the facts of life rather than on daydreams. Any strategy which is based on dreams or slogans which are devoid of any content is quickly transformed into being merely an intellectual luxury.

Intellectual luxury is the most dangerous peril which the sector of petroleum has been avoiding because it blinds one from seeing matters as they really are and thus paralyzes one's capacities and ability to act and get things under way.

First of all, petroleum is today--and will remain for the foreseeable future--the principal source of energy in Egypt. This is particularly true in the field of transportation which is the artery of our economic life and without which there would be no life. As a result of this fact, it is necessary for us to leave sufficient reserves for our future generations as well as to take care of the requirements of the present day.

Secondly, petroleum is today--and until sufficient export industries are established--the primary source of Egypt's income in foreign currency which is necessary for our economic and social development. This is the difficult equation which constitutes the basis on which the petroleum sector has structured its strategy.

[Question] No doubt our readers would like to become acquainted with the most important elements of our petroleum strategy. Could you please be so kind as to shed some light on this strategy?

[Answer] Our strategy consists of a simple arithmetical problem. But despite its apparent simplicity, successfully pursuing this strategy requires persistent and tireless work as well as a boundless belief in God. This simple arithmetical problem can be reduced to a few limited points and one clear idea.

As for our resources of crude oil and natural gas, it has been God's will that Egypt should be one of the first nations in the world to discover commercially worthwhile quantities of petroleum in its territory, and it has also been God's will that Egypt not become one of the major oil-producing nations. This has been a blessing, in spite of what some people might think. Because the Egyptian petroleum industry, with all of its integrated phases, is one of long standing, since Egypt has abundant human resources which are products of an ancient civilization, and due to the complicated geological structures which are present in the territory of Egypt and its territorial waters--conditions which consequently make it difficult to discover oil--Egyptian technical experts have acquired expertise which is both all-encompassing and profound as far as all the phases [of oil production] are concerned. Their level of expertise is second to none anywhere in the world.

However, the activity of conducting intensive exploration for oil on the required comprehensive level is something which requires that one risk enormous quantities of capital which can end up being wasted. This is capital which a developing country such as Egypt cannot come up with. Consequently, the spending of such large amounts of capital would represent a fatal restriction to the process of economic development. For this reason, cooperation with international firms possessing the financial capability has become the only road to choose in order to balance this difficult equation. In addition to this, these firms possess advanced technological capabilities which help to support and develop the Egyptian technical experts who constitute the majority of the technical work force employed by these firms. At this point it is sufficient for me to point out that what these foreign firms have committed themselves to spending on exploratory drilling operations in Egyptian territory and Egypt's territorial waters, from 1973 till the present day, has amounted to nearly \$1.55 billion, in addition to signature bonuses. These are amounts of money which it would have been impossible for our government to come up with.

Intensive efforts in this direction resulted in 44 new discoveries from 1973 till 1982. They have included seven natural gas fields. As a result, our nation's reserves of crude oil and natural gas have been receiving a continuous boost which is beneficial both to our present generation and our future generation.

As for the second part of the difficult equation, which relates to the role of petroleum in providing the nation with foreign currency, our readers should realize that the accomplishment of this task and maintenance of its effectiveness requires that the increase in petroleum reserves be utilized to increase the level of our petroleum exports and also requires that our petroleum be sold at the most favorable possible prices in the world market. When we realize that, since the latter part of 1981, the oil market has been suffering from a glut which has been growing worse day after day to such an extent that the OPEC nations in 1981 had to reduce their production by 16 percent and then in 1982 had to reduce it by 15.7 percent, then we also immediately realize the extent of the accomplishment achieved by the Egyptian petroleum sector. The Egyptian petroleum sector has achieved a noticeable increase in production during the last 2 years. In fact, Egypt is nearly the only oil-producing nation in the world which has increased production rather than decreased it. The petroleum sector has, in spite of the decrease in oil prices and the increase in our imports of bottled gas, lubricating oils, and some other petroleum derivatives, managed to maintain its level of contribution toward pumping foreign currency into the arteries of our national economy.

[Question] Natural gas has been brought to a number of sections of the city of Cairo as an alternative to bottled gas and kerosene in some cases, and this no doubt represents the beginning of a new phase in the life of the Egyptians. Do you expect there to be a definite change in the direction of using natural gas in the near future? What are the benefits to our national economy which could be achieved by means of such a change?

[Answer] We praise God because these discoveries of natural gas have been like a great blessing for Egypt. We now have seven natural gas fields. Three of them are producing at the present time, and the other four are being prepared for production. The first natural gas field discovered, which was the Abu Madi field, dates back to 1967. The field began to be actually exploited in 1975. Gas from the Abu Madi field is utilized in the new fertilizer plant at Talkha. In 1969 gas was discovered in the Abu Qir offshore field, and gas from this field in 1979 began to be used to operate a number of plants in the Alexandria area.

The third natural-gas-producing field is the Abu al-Gharadiq field in the Western Desert. It was discovered in 1971, and its gas has begun to be utilized in the operation of the plants in the Hulwan industrial area. As you know, this was the beginning of the replacement of heavy fuel oil by gas. This also resulted in the setting up of a huge project for constructing networks to transport and distribute natural gas for residential use. A large part of this project has already been finished, and many sections of Cairo are already using the gas. There is also a similar project under way to bring gas service to the Alexandria area. Consequently Egypt has actually begun to gradually dispense with bottled gas, the importing of which costs us millions of dollars. In addition to this, the use of natural gas saves us large quantities of mazut [medium-grade heating oil].

As you see, these discoveries of natural gas have contributed toward balancing both parts of the equation. Natural gas is increasing the surplus in the

balance of petroleum payments because we are able to do without importing the bottled gas for which we pay dollars, and at very high prices. The availability of this natural gas also gives us the opportunity to export additional quantities of mazut and receive dollars for them. Furthermore, this helps us to maintain our petroleum reserves for our future generations.

In addition to what I have already said, I would like to add the fact that the petroleum sector is sparing no efforts to make total utilization of the associated gas resulting from the production of crude oil from both the oil fields on land and the offshore fields.

In 1979 we began producing condensates, for the first time in the history of the oil industry in Egypt, utilizing the most modern means of technology. The volume of our production of condensates has increased to the point where it was almost 500,000 tons in 1982. The year 1982 witnessed the beginning of the utilization, as fuel for industrial plants, of natural gas produced along with crude oil from the fields in the Gulf of Suez.

[Question] You have provided the readers with some scientific insights concerning solutions which have been successful in balancing the equation of maintaining Egypt's resources of petroleum and gas and the role of the petroleum sector in promoting our country's comprehensive economic development. However, questions are sometimes brought up concerning the oil refining industry and why it is not being expanded in order to enable Egypt to become an exporter of refined products instead of concentrating on exporting crude oil. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] There is no doubt that this is a relevant question. But the facts of life are against this taking place. In order for me not to burden our readers with too many details, it is sufficient for me to mention that the world's refineries operating outside of the Communist bloc are operating at about 70 percent capacity. In Western Europe, which represents the markets closest to us, refineries are operating at about 65 percent capacity. Consequently, if we concentrated our plans on exporting refined products, we would be suffering huge losses. All calculations confirm the fact that it is better for us now, and for a number of years in the future, to have the capacity of our plants be only at a level for them to meet the needs of our domestic consumption, with the maintenance of a certain margin of safety for the sake of our national security.

[Question] Could you give our readers a general idea about what Egypt's refining capacities are and what percentage of their capacity our refineries are operating at?

[Answer] Egypt has six refineries, and their total capacity is 19.6 million tons per year. There are three firms, totally financed by Egyptian capital, which are engaging in the job of operating these refineries. The total amount of crude oil processed increased from 7 million tons in 1973 to 13.8 million tons in 1980, and then to about 15.6 million tons in 1981. This total is expected to go up to 16.6 million tons this year [1982]. We have plans for developing our refining capacity so that it will increase from its present

level to the point where it will cover our growing consumption requirements and also provide a strategic margin of safety, as I have already mentioned. A new refinery will be set up in Asyut.

[Question] As we know, world consumption showed a decrease during the last 2 years, to such an extent that consumption in 1981 was less than consumption in 1976 and only 1 percent higher than consumption in 1971. At the same time, domestic consumption in Egypt showed a continuous increase throughout this period. How do you explain this contradiction?

[Answer] This is true, but it does not constitute a contradiction in the usual sense of the word, although I do agree with you that the rate of increase in Egyptian consumption is more than it ought to be. The rate of increase in our domestic market consumption up till the end of the sixties and the early seventies was only between 5 percent and 6 percent per year. After 1973 things changed, and the average increase was about 10 percent per year from 1973 till 1980. There are two principal reasons why this happened. First of all, there was a rapid increase in the growth rates of our GNP after the great October victory [in 1973]. During the last 2 years alone this growth rate has been between 8 percent and 9 percent.

The second reason is that our masses of people have the natural inclination to be extravagant in their use of energy because energy prices have gone down. We find the opposite in the industrial world, where the same period of time witnessed a continuous decrease in its economic growth rate, to the point where growth was more or less zero during 1982. At the same time these nations in the industrial world undertook intensive efforts to control consumption of petroleum products and conserve energy. Our efforts in this realm are still in their beginning stages. Success of these efforts depends on conscious cooperation and close coordination on the part of all sectors of society. The time has come to undertake serious efforts to conserve our sources of energy, especially since the increase in our rate of consumption went up to more than 15 percent per year in both 1981 and 1982.

[Question] There remains one important question. As we know, the petrochemicals industry has played a leading role in the advancement of the industrial world since World War II, and ever since 1958 there has been talk about establishing a petrochemicals industry in Egypt. Nevertheless, no such industry has been established in Egypt yet, in spite of the clear advantages there are to having such an industry and in spite of the fact that a number of Arab oil-producing nations have already established large petrochemical plants. Why has Egypt failed to keep pace in this field, although we have a number of the basic elements necessary to establish such an industry?

[Answer] Nobody disputes the importance of the petrochemicals industry. Right now it represents the third dimension of our strategy since it is considered to be the fundamental base for a number of vital industries. It is true that, for many years, has been given to the establishment of a petrochemicals industry, but there are numerous reasons why it was not possible to achieve this. We did begin serious efforts in this direction after the 1973 War, but we ran into an insurmountable obstacle which consisted of problems of financing. However, I believe that we have come quite close to overcoming this

problem of financing. The fact is that there is no doubt that success in establishing a petrochemicals industry in our nation is something which is guaranteed if it is something which is properly planned and if we treat it as one of the important elements of our principal production structures. In this sense its situation is like that of the iron and steel industry and processes, such as the metal rolling industry, which are connected with it. The production of basic petrochemicals would provide a strong impetus to innumerable other industries. Among the most important such industries would be the textile industry, the synthetic rubber industry, industries which produce light plastic products such as household goods and bags used for packing and wrapping, industries which produce pipes of various diameters and products necessary for building and construction, industries which produce important parts of the bodies of vehicles, industries which make storage tanks, industries which manufacture the hulls of seagoing boats, and other industries. We also have a large market which is capable of absorbing large quantities of such goods, the sales of which would represent the necessary economic minimum for having these industries earn the profits which they would need. No doubt integration with Sudan would also serve to expand the range of our domestic market. In any case, we must allow Almighty God to help us achieve these hopes of ours.

[Question] As deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum, would you like to say some final word to the Egyptian people?

[Answer] Let me say the following to the Egyptian people: God has seen fit to have our petroleum sector be a successful one which has been able to both serve the people and the land of Egypt. The best way which we could express our appreciation to God for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us would be for us to protect these blessings by means of having each citizen make sincere efforts to do so in the realm of his work and to have each citizen make more effort to raise his level of competence on the job. All of us should remember that we must strive to give to our country rather than take from it and that it is necessary for our citizens to give back what they can to the country which gave birth to them in order that this country grow and in order that we provide a decent life for our children and grandchildren after us.

"And say: Work, and God, as well as His Prophets and believers, will see what you have done."

The Holy Quran

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STATUS OF EMIGRES FROM NATION REVIEWED, BROKEN DOWN

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 Mar 83 p 8

/Article by Sami Mitwalli: "3 Million Egyptians Have Emigrated to 30 Countries, 42 Percent of Them to Iraq"/

/Text/ Mr Albert Barsum Salamah, the minister of state for emigration affairs and Egyptians abroad, has stated that a census has been made of Egyptians abroad by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that it appears that they are about 3 million in number. Of them 1.25 million, or 42 percent, are in Iraq. He stated that the government is encouraging migration without restriction, since one cannot compel anyone to perform a specific job or prevent him from going abroad to earn his livelihood. The ministry seeks to look after Egyptians abroad, prevent their exploitation, guarantee their rights and maintain their links to the homeland. The minister stated that it was necessary to reconstitute the military committees so that they would go to the areas where Egyptians were present abroad in order to settle the conscription conditions of our young men abroad.

The minister added that there were 200,000 Egyptians in America, 60,000 in Canada, 50,000 in Australia, 70,000 in Britain, 9,000 in France, 30,000 in Italy, 7,000 in Austria, 27,000 in Greece, 9,000 in West Germany, 2,500 in Switzerland, 1,000 in The Netherlands, 800,000 in Saudi Arabia, 200,000 in Kuwait, 300,000 in Libya, 35,000 in Algeria, 150,000 in the Emirates, 125,000 in Jordan, 25,000 in Qatar, 20,000 in the Sudan, 15,000 in Syria, 12,000 in Oman, 12,000 in North Yemen, and about 4,000 in African countries.

The minister of emigration affairs stated that the ministry had prepared the draft of a law regulating emigration and ensuring that the deposits of Egyptians abroad and their savings deposited in banks in Egypt would receive all the guarantees and benefits stipulated for foreign money. He stated that there were numerous problems regarding Egyptians on fellowship and students abroad, among the most important of which were:

The incompatibility of stipends with the great rise in prices that are prevalent in the European countries and the application of bills bearing on persons on fellowship to students in scientific channels, especially as regards customs exemptions.

Raising the value of the sums allocated for customs exemptions upon receipt of academic degrees, in light of the increases in commodity prices on the European markets, and increasing the housing allotment allocated to persons on fellowship in the context of the cooperative housing societies belonging to Egyptian universities.

Making matters easy for workers by granting them leaves without pay in the event they received appropriate work contracts that were approved by official bodies, in order to encourage Egyptian labor abroad and protect it from exploitation. The minister concluded his statement by saying that the ministry was working to solve these problems.

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VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FIGURES DISCUSS RELATIONSHIP TO 'ISMAT AL-SADAT CASE

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic No 3049, 18 Mar 83 pp 14, 15

/Article by Mamduh Mihran, Rabi' Abu-al-Khayr and Sulayman 'Abd-al-'Azim:
"Why Did Eng Abu Zaghlah and Ahmad Nuh Leave the Cabinet, While Eng Sulayman Mitwalli Stayed?"/

/Text/ Why Did Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah and Ahmad Nuh leave the cabinet, while Eng Sulayman Mitwalli stayed, although the names of the three ministers had appeared in the materials supporting the verdict in the 'Ismat al-Sadat case?

Going by a source in the judiciary, we can stress that there are three essential reasons that kept Eng Sulayman Mitwalli from being removed from the cabinet. Foremost among these reasons is the fact that the exceptions /he granted/ had been stipulated in advance, and that the chairman of the authority forcibly inserted himself in them and delegated to himself the power to make an exception whose determination was restricted to the minister himself. In spite of that, the minister faced the matter boldly by eliminating all the exceptions and tying them to the condition of 1,000 pounds, which the government will benefit by collecting.

As regards Ministers Abu Zaghlah and Ahmad Nuh, no one at all can state that the contents of the materials supporting the verdict are the end of the story in the case of either of them, specifically in the case of Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah.

Since the whole matter now is in the hands of the public prosecutor, necessity demands that one refrain from commenting.

Eng Sulayman Mitwalli

Eng Sulayman Mitwalli is the only minister whose name appeared in the material supporting the verdict in the 'Ismat al-Sadat case who kept his position in the latest ministerial change.

AL-MUSAWWAR presented the minister with the contents of the materials supporting the verdict relative to the Ministry of Communications and himself, and he said, "The bills which regulate the acquisition of telephones have been in

existence since 1954, and they have evolved. The most recent development to have occurred in them was in 1979. The most recent amendment that was made in these bills before I assumed responsibility for the Ministry of Communications includes priorities in the installation of telephones by group and importance of telephone service, and these are:

"First priority goes to hospitals, pharmacies, newspaper establishments, airline offices, tourist offices, banks, investment companies and public services.

"Second priority goes to doctors' clinics and homes, professional offices, and cooperative and philanthropic societies.

"Third priority goes to the other applications. These applications are presented to a specialized committee in each region and are approved by the chairman of the authority.

"The same bill stipulates the rights and authorities of the minister of communications regarding his evaluation of certain circumstances that call for the installation of telephones.

"Outside of these priorities, which are spelled out by the bills that were issued before I assumed the affairs of the Ministry of Communications, we are committed to straight seniority."

The minister said, "In view of the small capacity of the lines that were available in the past, there was very great pressure from businessmen, senior men in the government, members of the People's Assembly and so forth who were demanding this service, especially since for a number of years there was a delay in execution because no new projects in the telephone field had been carried out. It reached the point where the number of telephones that were installed out of turn in a single year, in that period, 1981, came to close to 2,400.

"When I found that the fierce competition for the limited number of lines had reached the point where 25,000 exceptions had been made on telephone installations, I felt that the people who had straight seniority could be subjected to harm; because of that I decided to review this whole issue. I presented a memorandum to the Council of Ministers demanding that exceptions on telephones be suspended; that was agreed to, and it went into effect starting January 1982, that is, more than 15 months ago. No one at that time was expecting a case like this. Since that day, not a single exception has been given to any citizen violating the conditions that the Council of Ministers had set out and approved. Aside from that, we committed ourselves to straight seniority, while leaving a limited loophole for urgent requests from investors, businessmen, or the like, in exchange for which we would have the subscriber benefiting from this loophole pay the actual cost of the telephone, while the government would not defray any of the expenses of supporting this service. This situation started in January 1982 and the minister of communications waived his authority to give any exceptions. The receipts from this measure were

15 million pounds, which we deposited in a special account to be spent on the renovation of systems in Cairo, Alexandria and the provinces, which would include new lines that would alleviate the telephone shortage."

We asked the minister, "But how does someone obtain 10 telephones for cars? That number is equal to half the figure allocated to the government agencies."

Eng Sulayman Mitwalli said, "The radio equipment for cars is available, and the expenses of installing it are high, but it is available to anyone who applies for it. In the coming months, the capacity of the exchanges will increase by an additional 200 lines. These telephones represent an investment, not a service in the commonly used sense, since they yield revenues that cover their total cost. Then there is another matter, which is that the number of instruments allocated to the government comes to 80 out of a total volume of 400 lines. That is, what was installed for this person is no more than 12 percent of the number of government instruments installed and 2.5 percent of the total capacity of the exchanges. There are no prohibitions or restrictions on the installation of this kind of service, and if any citizen had come at that time to request this service we would have let him have it.

"Then there is another thing, which is that there are no specific numbers set aside for the government; rather, these are installations that are put in some cars of senior people in the government. We are intending to reduce these, in order to control government spending."

We asked the minister, "However, does any investment company demand telephone or telex service and get it, as happened with the defendants?"

Eng Sulayman Mitwalli replied, "These companies get them without delay, because we give absolute priority to investment installations, so they can play their part in service of the development plan. There are no restrictions regarding the numbers these organizations can demand, in accordance with the estimate of their requirements."

/Question/ But how were they able to obtain all these telephones?

/Answer/ Some people who obtained them as individuals did so by absolute seniority, some through relinquishment, and others received the agreement of the competent authorities in accordance with the bill, whether they were former or present ministers, governors, or presidents of authorities. This is in keeping with what we mentioned regarding the conditions that prevailed in the previous periods. It is sufficient to realize that 2,400 telephone exceptions were granted in 1981 alone.

/Question/ However, you agreed to eight lines.

/Answer/ The number of telephones that I approved was seven. Six of these were for companies. There remained one household phone, which I approved in accordance with the powers that had been given me.

/Question/ What about the hospital telephone?

/Answer/ As far as the hospital telephone went, they asked for two telephones for a medical center, but I approved one. This approval lay within the framework of priority for hospitals in the bill. Then they came after that and presented an application to put that phone in the name of one of them, but we informed them that that would not be approved, and we notified them that they had two choices: either it would be installed in the name of the center or the installation would be suspended.

/Question/ Did any of the employees in the authority get any benefits or compensation for the installation of these telephones?

Eng Sulayman Mitwalli replied, "Nothing of that sort happened at all. It is clear that it did not appear in the materials in support of the verdict in the 'Ismat al-Sadat case that anyone had obtained anything for himself."

The minister concluded his statement by saying, "I had hoped not to preoccupy myself with telephones that had been installed one place or another, at a time when we have been talking about big installations and the hundreds of millions the government is putting at our disposal and toward which we are performing our responsibility with the utmost integrity and honesty."

The Public Prosecutor Diligently Studies the Verdict

AL-MUSAWWAR sought the opinion of Counsellor 'Atif Zaki, the public prosecutor, on the positions the office of the public prosecutor was going to take in the light of the supporting materials contained in the court of value's verdict in the 'Ismat al-Sadat case.

The public prosecutor said, "We are now diligently studying the verdict in a thorough, deliberate manner, before we proceed with any steps. However, at the beginning, one well known rule of law is that if there are any officials who made it easy for anyone to appropriate public property, that is a crime which the law will punish as a felony." The public prosecutor said, "There also are the appeals which the higher court of values will review; it has not yet had its say or specified whether the verdict will be reconsidered in front of it. However, if we consider what the intervention of the office of the public prosecutor would require, that would of necessity be an essential matter."

Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah: I have Documents Proving the Propriety of All My Dealings with Public Property

In the material supporting the court of values' verdict regarding the case of 'Ismat al-Sadat and his sons, it was stated that the second defendant, Jalal 'Ismat al-Sadat, had exploited his influence with Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah, the chairman of the board of the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company at that time, and managed to obtain a large volume of its production. In the supporting material on the verdict, it was also stated that while the Atlas Company, on 3 March 1981, presented an application for a quantity of 1 ton of cold steel, the officials in the Iron and Steel Company settled on an order to provide just

500 tons, although it was a public sector company; this prompted the Atlas Company to decline to make a contract with the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company and that automatically resulted in a drop in that company's output and a rise in its prices. This affected the economy of the country and the interests of the consumer citizens.

What was Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah's answer?

He said, "The contents of judiciary verdicts are commented on only by judiciary verdicts. Here I am talking only with respect to the facts. I will reserve my legal right to defend myself before the judiciary itself.

"Of the facts that were discussed, I will discuss the one regarding the Atlas Company. All the facts are similar. This company is in the private sector, not the public sector. This company submitted an application on 3 March 1981 for the receipt of 1,000 tons of cold steel, which were required for the factory's needs in accordance with the quota awarded it by the Industrial Surveillance /Department/ for the period January-June 1981. The Iron and Steel Company immediately agreed to supply the quantity requested after the price was paid. We sent the Atlas Company a letter which arrived on 9 March 1981, that is, just 6 days after it submitted its application, and the Atlas Company did indeed pay the price, on 4 April 1981, by a bank check, numbered 244544 on Cairo Bank, Shubra. The quantity that was required by the factory was delivered in full. I have documents to prove this. The correspondence that took place between us and the Atlas Company in this regard exists, and the Iron and Steel Company did not postpone any application in favor of another."

Eng Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah said, (in the context of my discussion of the facts), "The amounts the second plaintiff received were not part of the quotas allocated domestically but came out of the quotas for export. Not only that, but when we exported, we defrayed the expenses of transportation and loading from the factories to Alexandria. However, the quantities that we sold him he received at the company, saving us these expenses. Moreover, we were exporting at \$340 a ton but sold this for \$400, and received the price in hard currency. This was as far as the company's position and the public property it represented, when I was its president, were concerned. However, the fact that the defendant has other activities for which the law holds him to account is a matter that is totally outside the limits of my powers and actions. The important thing in my position is not that he obtained quantities from the company; rather, the important thing is that he did not obtain them at the expense of quantities some other body was to receive, and got them at prices that were higher than what others would have received. I had nothing to do with his conduct after that, because I was just in charge of my own responsibilities and not the conduct of others. I have much in the form of real documents that are in my possession that will prove the propriety of my position, and there is a great deal that is serious which I will reveal before the judiciary itself, in whose justice my confidence has not been shaken, and will not be."

Dr Mustafa Abu Zayd Fahmi: The Trial Before the Higher Court of Values Will Be More Serious!

AL-MUSAWWAR asked Dr Mustafa Abu Zayd Fahmi, the former socialist public prosecutor, "In the material supporting the verdict of the court of values in the 'Isamat al-Sadat case it was stated that you rented out five apartments in real estate owned by someone under sequestration to Jalal al-Sadat. What is your response?"

He said, "The court of values made a great mistake in its portrayal of this incident. All I can say now is that the trial before the court of values was an interesting matter, and I believe that the trial before the higher court of values will be serious. I have a great deal to say in my briefcase in answer to the statements made in this regard. I will discuss the verdict of the court of values with total freedom, so that all matters may be revealed. I am totally confident in the propriety of all my conduct and all the decisions issued by me in all the positions I have assumed. I will have a surprise for the higher court of values. In general, the verdict of the court of values is not a final one, and it is now being contested before a higher court which I am confident will present the facts as frankly as possible."

After Dr Mustafa Abu Zayd Fahmi had heard what the papers had published last Monday morning, he contacted AL-MUSAWWAR by telephone and went on to state, "Recourse to the public prosecutor now is premature. The public prosecutor, in the true spirit of the law, cannot start an investigation into the events in a case as long as it is being reviewed by the higher court of values. The only body with jurisdiction now over everything the court of values has stated is the higher court of values. The role of the public prosecutor cannot be contemplated, and cannot take place, until the higher court of values has issued its verdict. That is the true spirit of the law."

Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd-al-Hafiz: I Subdivided the Land To Protect It from Trespass and Did Not Meet with 'Isamat or Any of His Sons

We asked Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd-al-Hafiz, the former governor of Cairo, "In the materials supporting the verdict in the case of 'Isamat al-Sadat and his sons, it was stated that the former governor of Cairo, Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd-al-Hafiz, and other people in the Governorate of Cairo at that time rented out a plot of land owned by the governorate on Salah Salim Street to the accused, even though it had been set aside for a Cairo trash dump. What is your answer?"

He said, "I noticed when I was governor of Cairo that citizens were committing acts of trespass against some of the lands in that area. Therefore I drew up a committee of specialists in the governorate to plan and subdivide this area and rent it out, as storage areas, to companies and decided that there would be no construction on it. At that time we were going through a storage crisis that companies that had come to Egypt in the wake of the economic liberalization policy were suffering from. I declared these subdivisions to the citizens, who started actually renting them out, and thus I protected the area

from trespass. The defendants came to the committees like all other Egyptian citizens. It is not the governor's function to enter into details. No one from the al-Sadat family came to my office or contacted me.

"There is a technical legal committee that reviews contracts, then presents them to the governor; he, or someone he delegates, signs it. I do not remember whether I signed the defendants' contract myself or whether someone else acting in my place did.

"That is the second stage in this matter, in which the plaintiffs proceeded to have two other permits drawn up after receiving one permit. The first was to have someone, whose name I do not remember, enter in as a partner with them, and the second was related to their departure from this company. These two permits were given without instructions."

Administrative Surveillance Investigates the Status of Public Personalities

AL-MUSAWWAR has learned that Administrative Surveillance is now conducting an extensive investigation to collect precise information on all the public personalities whose names have appeared in the 'Ismat al-Sadat case, in order to compare that with other data, and information presented by other agencies. Important decrees will be issued as a consequence of this comparison.

11887

CSO: 4504/275

FULL DETAILS OF LATEST LIBYAN ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW NUMAYRI AIRED

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic No 2524, 9 Mar 83 pp 16, 17

[Article by 'Adil Rida: "The Secrets of the Unsuccessful Plot against the Sudan: The Full Details on the Assassination, Espionage and Sabotage Plans"]

[Text] The people involved in Libya's conspiracy against the Sudan belong to what are called the revolutionary committees.

It has been decided to bring them to trial on the charges of making preparations for political assassinations and physical liquidation, the performance of acts of sabotage inside the Sudan and espionage with foreign countries with the goal of overthrowing the nationalist regime in the Sudan.

As AKHIR SA'AH has learned, the accused have recorded important judiciary confessions which have revealed the true dimensions and size of the plot, the size of financing behind it and the bodies taking part in it. One important fact was that all the persons who were recruited were of weak character and hungered after money, whatever its source might have been, and it became evident that they received military training in Libya and Syria at the hands of experts on sabotage activities, were politically instructed in what is called the Green Book, and after training set out for neighboring African countries in order to infiltrate into the Sudan, where they were arrested.

18 February 1983 was the black day that Col al-Qadhdhafi had set aside in which to dye the green capital of the Sudan the deep red color of blood.

The time: dawn of the same day, when tons of bombs and rockets were to rain down on Kharoum International Airport, then on Wadi Sayyidna Military Airport.

The movement was led by a group of agents and mercenaries and the scheme was to carry out violent murders inside the various sections of the city.

The goal: to isolate parts of the south from one another and to preoccupy the inhabitants of each section with their own disasters, so that they would not pay attention to what was going on in the other sections.

The execution was to begin with the assassination of President Numayri, the first vice president, Maj Gen 'Umar al-Tayyib, the ministers and army commanders, and the leaders of political action and members of parliament, and then to pro-

ceed with maximum speed to destroy and sabotage installations and crush the morale and fighting spirit of the Sudanese army.

The means were to smuggle in a shipload of weapons and infiltrate numerous personnel and mercenaries.

These were the broad outlines of al-Qadhdhafi's new plot against the Sudan, a plot which failed before it began.

What were the details on this plot, who were the people who took part in it, and what were the ways and means of executing it? Finally, what has been revealed by the investigation of the agents of the Libyan regime who will soon be brought to trial?

Col al-Qadhdhafi made preparations for an all-out invasion of the Sudan this time, by means of fighter bombers then military transport aircraft. Al-Qadhdhafi at the outset set aside three Soviet-made TU planes, which are long-range bombers, then MiG-23 and MiG-25 airplanes, which are fighters and also have a long range, in addition to six Italian aircraft of the C-Marchetti type.

Zero hour was Friday 18 February 1983 at dawn. The invasion was to begin by landing a large amount of mercenaries around the city of Khartoum by military transport planes. At the same time, fighters and bombers were to start to bombard Khartoum's civilian airport and the Wadi Sayyidna Military Airport, then strike at areas inside residential areas whose locations had been determined, in order to confine the citizens' movements to the areas where they were present. Organized previously prepared acts of assassination of all the civilian military officials in the government, headed by President Ja'far Numayri (for whose liquidation al-Qadhdhafi had admitted at a conference he held last month he was prepared to mobilize all of Libya's resources), started at the same time.

In order to add to the deception, Col al-Qadhdhafi attended the concluding session of the general people's conference in Tripoli 1 day before the date of the plot, in order to feign a lack of interest in what was going to happen the morning of the following day.

Al-Qadhdhafi planned, and planned proficiently, but nonetheless totally failed to achieve his goal.

For example, he sent a TU airplane across the Sudanese borders, at a great distance from the site of the invasion, in order to divert the Sudanese forces from the place and time of the attack.

For example, he resumed his contacts with the Sudan to reopen the air route between Libya and the Sudan, and requested a friendly country to convey this desire to the Sudanese bodies, stressing that these matters could be reviewed in isolation from the political disputes that were pending between the two governments. However, the Sudan demanded that the colonel be rebuffed, because it realized that al-Qadhdhafi would not hesitate to use airlines to export terror and agents to the Sudan.

For example, Al-Qadhdhafi chartered a ship carrying thousands of light arms to anchor off a deserted area north of Port Sudan, but that ship fell into the hands of the state security agencies.

Features of the Conspiracy and the Planning

This was the planning from abroad; what, however, was the internal nature of the planning?

The colonel's plan for carrying out his scheme from within were summarized in the following steps:

1. Relying on the puppet revolutionary committees which the colonel had formed from opponents of the regime in the Sudan, in addition to some African mercenaries.
2. Instigating certain forms of tribal chauvinism and separatist attitudes in various areas of the Sudan, as soon as the invasion began.
3. Declaring the establishment of a new government in the Sudan, which was to be comprised of its agents from the opposition. This government's first resolution would be to demand material, military and political support from Libya and open the airports so that Libyan forces of various nationalities could flow in, crush any countermovement and eliminate all popular resistance on the part of the citizens of the Sudan.

Again, the colonel failed, and he had to fail.

Why?

Early on, the Sudanese security agencies started observing the colonel's movements and objectives. A battle of wits began between the colonel's intelligence agencies and Sudanese intelligence agencies, and the latter managed to observe the following:

1. All the training camps in all areas, inside Libya or in adjacent capitals.
2. The Sudanese agencies managed to determine the nature of the work and the training in each camp separately. For example:

The aouzou camp, for training people from Chad.

The al-'Aziziyah camp, for training people from Polisario and some international terrorists.

The Walid camp, for training Egyptians and Yemenis.

The Bi'r al-Ghanam camp, for training Tunisians.

The Ghadami camp, for African mercenaries.

The al-Ma'had camp, for training Libyan terrorists.

The al-Jada'im camp, for training Sudanese and Arabs.

The al-Kufrah camp, for Sudanese and Egyptians.

The al-Sa'iqah camp, for Africans, Palestinians, the Red Brigades organization and the Basque organization.

The Martyr al-Muammar? camp, for training Libyans.

The al-Marad camp east of Tubruq, for training Tunisians, Egyptians and Yemenis.

The Misratah camp, a war college for training foreigners and Palestinians.

The Ma'sar Ra's Talal camp, for training Palestinians, Sudanese, Iraqis and Lebanese.

The East Sabha camp, for training in assassinations.

The West Sabha camp, for training in terrorism.

The Sabratah camp, for training people from Chad, Palestinians, Tunisians, Iraqis, Japanese and personnel from South America.

The 7 April camp, south of Tripoli, for training Africans, Sudanese, Tunisians and Algerians.

The Jaghbub camp, for training extremist elements.

The scout camp in Tripoli, for training in the sabotage of installations.

The al-Hadabah al-Khadra' camp, for training Algerians and Tunisians.

The al-Khums camp, for training Tunisians and others in northwest Africa.

The Sayyid Bilal camp, south of Tripoli, for training Polisario, Palestinians, Tunisians, Lebanese and Yemenis.

The Jarman camp, for the same nationalities.

The Sirt camp, for training in assassinations.

The Tajura' camp, for training in underwater activities.

The al-Takbali camp, Tripoli, for training in desert warfare.

The al-Tamimi camp near Darnah, for the same purpose.

The Tarhunah camp, for training Arab extremist elements.

The Timabi camp, for training Tunisian extremist elements.

The Tubruq east camp, for training agents of various Arab nationalities.

The [Tubruq] west camp, for the same purpose.

The Tukrah camp, for training Palestinians, Omanis, people from Chad and Iranians.

The Umm al-Aranib camp, which is about 25 miles south of Sabha, for training in assassinations.

The 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' camp, now known as 'Atiqah, for training Sudanese, Tunisians, Algerians, Moroccans, Venezuelans, people from Chad and Argentinians.

The Most Prominent Terrorist Personnel

The Sudanese security agencies did not content themselves with observing all these camps, which are more numerous than schools in Libya; rather, they managed to observe the most prominent Libyan terrorist personnel, who were carrying out the training in these camps.

For example, 'Abdallah al-Sannusi, an intelligence officer, Col 'Abd-allah Hijazi, Lt Col Yusuf al-Dabri, Eng Sa'id Rashid al-Mahraji, Capt Hasan al-Nakhnuji, Lt 'Ali al-Kilani (the nephew of Col al-Qadhdhafi), Capt Muhammad al-Qabili, Lt Col Salim Abu Shuraydah, and others whose names the Sudanese security agencies were careful to retain, were in charge of training in terrorism and violence. The Sudanese security agencies did not content themselves with that, but managed even to observe the training programs inside the camps, ideological training, which was the study of the Green Book and the third theory, military training in all types of light and heavy arms of Western and Eastern types, and training in the destruction of vital installations in the form of power stations and agriculture, ranging from small police stations to the robbery of banks, large stores and the homes of big merchants and rich persons.

How did the Sudanese security agencies manage to obtain all this information and other items which it is still too early to publish?

AKHIR SA'AH has managed to confirm that Sudanese intelligence managed to recruit senior officials inside the Libyan regime itself, and they provided the Sudanese agencies with all this information. Indeed, this information reached the point of specifying the radio transmission frequency of the equipment the colonel's intelligence service was using to contact his agents in the Sudan, and AKHIR SA'AH can also confirm that Sudanese intelligence also managed to plant some Africans in the training camps; they managed to perform an exalted service on behalf of the security of the Sudan.

When President Numayri pointed out at his press conference that the Sudanese leaders knew a great deal about al-Qadhdhafi's schemes, he was being very modest. The fact is that the Sudanese leaders knew all the details of the scheme, starting with the name of the ship that was going to anchor, and indeed the names inscribed on the arms cases inside it.

When President Numayri pointed out that the Sudanese leaders had intercepted a telex signal postponing the date of the invasion, he was also being extremely modest. The Sudanese agencies managed to obtain the transmission frequencies, the codes used, the hours of the transmission, and, more important, the location of the transmitter.

When President Numayri pointed out that the security authorities had managed to seize some of al-Qadhdhafi's agents in the Sudan, he was being utterly modest,

because most of these personnel were indeed arrested and, in fact, the people who remained and have not been arrested up to this moment are being observed and watched.

The Sudanese security agencies, by these sources and others which have not yet been discussed openly, managed to learn about the composition of the Sudanese opposition that are located in Libya. These are as follows:

1. The Sudanese Popular Socialist Front, under the chairmanship of 'Abdallah Zakariya Idris, who has now been in Libya for 9 years. He was a geography teacher in primary schools in the Sudan. The headquarters of this front is the Mazdah Camp southwest of Tripoli.
2. The Organization of Sudanese Revolutionary Forces, under the chairmanship of Lt Col Isma'il Ya'qub, an unsuccessful officer in the Sudanese army whose term of service ended years ago and whom the Sudanese government allowed to travel for treatment to London, where he was recruited by Libyan intelligence personnel. He settled in the location in the Mazdah camp at the outset, and became responsible for the military command of Sudanese agents in Libya. 'Abd-allah Zakariya was responsible for the military command.

As usual, with mercenary opposition, there has always been a dispute between these two; Isma'il Ya'qub has accused his colleague 'Abdallah Zakariya of being a drunkard and immoral, while 'Abd-dallah Zakariya has accused his colleague Isma'il Ya'qub of stealing the money of the opposition, being a racist and oppressing Sudanese mercenaries who are not of his race. When the dispute between them reached the point where personal weapons were drawn by the two of them, Ya'qub Isma'il left Libya, declaring that he would not cooperate with 'Abdallah Zakariya; however, the Libyan officials placated Ya'qub Isma'il, promising him a separate command and forming the Organization of Sudanese Revolutionary Forces for him, transferring its personnel to the Qarqarah and Ghandar camps in Ethiopia; he then moved to the Diredawa camp on the Ethiopian-Somali border, after the Libyans had discovered that the Sudanese knew everything about this camp, great and small.

3. Personnel in the National Unionist Front.

This is an alliance of parties that have been dissolved; it is under the leadership of Ahmad Zayn-al-'Abidin and 'Abd-al-Majid Abu Hasbu.

Al-Qadhdhafi has not contented himself with these organizations, which are consuming much of the Libyan people's money; rather, he has also started to get in contact with a group of people in the southern region. The Sudanese intelligence has also been monitoring and observing the contacts that were made with these personnel in Nairobi, then their departure for Tripoli, where they resided at the gathering point of international conferences in the Libyan general command in Bab al-'Aziziyah. These persons then moved on to the Jawd Dayim camp, which is situated 44 kilometers west of Tripoli in a vineyard. These persons are still located there. They were responsible for the Irbat incident in southern Sudan, in which 13 Sudanese citizens were killed in an armed attack on a railway station that some of the personnel in this force carried out; it was possible to arrest a large number of them after the incident.

Stages of the Unsuccessful Conspiracy

It is completely clear from the foregoing that the Sudanese security agencies had been monitoring the al-Qadhdhafist plot from the beginning to the end of the story, and the Sudanese agencies managed to determine the stages of the execution of this plot. These were as follows:

The first stage: This was the stage of proselytization and propagation of the third world theory. Sudanese agencies managed to arrest all the personnel in this stage and managed to seize all the documents, evidence and money allocated for spending on this ignoble propaganda.

The second stage: Some personnel trained in heavy and light arms managed to infiltrate into the Sudan through the eastern and western borders, which stretch for thousands of kilometers. In addition, some groups were to have infiltrated via Central Africa and some neighboring countries, but failed.

The third stage: Armed invasion and the assumption of power by force, then the liquidation of all party personnel who had conspired with al-Qadhdhafi and the handover of power to selected ideological personnel who believed in the third theory and were loyal to Col al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Qadhdhafi had made preparations for these select personnel by shipping eight crates of informational materials, publicity on Libya and pictures of al-Qadhdhafi to Khartoum on 15 February 1983. The amazing thing is that the colonel's agencies committed an extremely simple mistake, which was that the Libyan office in the Sudan had been closed since 1981. The purpose in these publications was that they were to be distributed directly after the invasion succeeded, and they were to be passed out among the people to introduce them to the new leaders.

The Colonel Pursues Smoke Trails

Naturally the colonel's plan had to fail, indeed was condemned to fail before it began. The details of the conspiracy were known from the first moment, and in fact the security agencies had been monitoring all the radio equipment that was in contact with Khartoum, which provided details on the details.

As a result of this information, the Sudanese State Security Agency managed to arrest a number of cells (cells of revolutionary committees!), each of which contained 15 persons, and they gave complete confessions, which included the following:

1. Their recruitment was done by Libyan personnel and Sudanese personnel who belonged to the unsuccessful opposition; some of them had been exposed to financial enticements, others to threats, and a third group to terror.
2. They received ideological training in the camps, in which they studied the third theory and the Green Book in addition to the colonel's speech, which was presented to them by video. The people who gave lectures in these camps were political theorists in Libya, headed by Muhammad Lutfi Farahat, Rajab Abu Dabbus and Hasan Dabnun.
3. Following political training, they received military training in various types [of weapons] from Kalashnikov rifles to RPG's, FNI cannon and Howitzers.

4. After this training, they were assigned to enter the Sudan via the airport. They went in in May 1982, coming from Syria, Athens and Rome.

5. After entering the Sudan, they started to observe President Numayri's movements and to send reports to the revolutionary committees' operations room by means of personnel who had infiltrated across the borders, as well as performing propaganda for the third theory among circles of young people, instigating the people and the rest of public opinion, and exploiting economic difficulties.

6. They also started to recruit other personnel in the Sudan and send that to Libya.

Observation: The sums that were seized on some of them came to \$24,000; there were \$125,000 to buy small trucks, \$2,225 to rent houses and buy supplies and small cars, \$250,000 to establish import and export offices to cover their terrible activity, and \$480,000 to buy trucks costing \$24,000 each.

Second observation: Groups of them were assigned to steal license plates for use in bringing in vehicles bearing weapons.

Third observation: A special assassination group which had specialized in the attempt to assassinate President Numayri with explosives infiltrated via al-Kufrah and al-Fashir from the al-Amal al-Akhdar camp in Benghazi. This group was to assassinate President Numayri by long-range guidance.

Fourth observation: This special group was brought down when one of its personnel informed the security agencies of important details in the Sudan.

Fifth observation: By nationality, the mercenaries were Sudanese, people of the Goukouni Oueddie group from Chad, personnel from Central Africa and some European mercenaries.

Sixth observation: Among the documents seized in their possession were the recommendations of the Libyan General People's Conference, including:

1. Mobilization of oil revenues for the purchase of further arms, in large quantities, and who they were from and against.
2. Liquidation of the personnel in the National Front for the Salvation of Libya and all Libyan opposition elements abroad and the use of all means, including invasion, of every country harboring any Libyan opposition personnel.

It is worth pointing out that the Sudanese authorities, a few weeks ago, discovered an assassination attempt on Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryaf, one of the leaders of the Libyan opposition, by putting bombs in front of a place where he was located.

What Happened Then?

All the foregoing was a mere drop in the ocean. The details are numerous, multifarious and plentiful. Al-Qadhdhafi elected to use Friday, which is the day off, to make sure that most of the political leaders would be in their homes

at that early hour and work to kill them by massacres with small weapons in the event of success in infiltrating noiselessly, then occupying the bridges and main streets with armed groups, firing shots in a concentrated manner to spread about a climate of terror that would paralyze the masses' resistance, exploiting the element of surprise to occupy the armed forces' camps, and transferring the greatest possible number of the people in them, taking over the radio station and the telephone building in order to shut down all communications, then, on completing the takeover of the positions, calling on the Libyan forces for support, and so on and so forth.

But has the Libyan conspiracy against the Sudan ended?

Has the colonel despaired of bringing down President Numayri?

In the interests of who in the Arab nation are these activities taking place?

Why the continuous activity and the unremitting conspiracy to fragment the unity of the Sudan?

In the attempt to answer all these questions, we will not be coming up with anything new if we say that the conspiracy is going on and that al-Qadhdhafi's survival is contingent on the execution of the role that has been assigned to him. As long as this role does not achieve its objectives, al-Qadhdhafi will keep on and on. I have realized, through numerous meetings with officials in the Sudan, that they realize that what happened previously and what has happened now is not the end of the road, that the serial on the struggle against the Sudan is still going on, and that the goal is not to bring down a regime or eliminate persons but that the basic scheme rather is to prepare the Sudan for the post-petroleum era, or to conspire against the future of the Sudan!

The ongoing conspiracy against the Sudan is aimed at attempting to eliminate the unified, strong Sudanese entity. The war in Biafra is not far from people's minds, and the war of secession in the Congo has not yet been forgotten.

These are the labyrinths of history, the Sudan is now destined to fit in with these models, and al-Qadhdhafi is the executor of this system. The fragmentation of people's efforts and the elimination of the substance of development in the Sudan, which has started to yield the results of its fruits, is one of the main goals of the conspiracy against the Sudan. While Sudanese oil is about to make its appearance, the need for the reasons and goals of the conspiracy became apparent. Since older times, people have said that the beneficiary of the crime is the one who instigated it.

The investigation has ended, and awaits a new conspiracy.

How? When? Why?

This is what you will find out next week.

11887

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LARGE DEFICIT REPORTED IN 1983 BUDGET

Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 3, Mar 83 p 40

[Text]

The 1983 budget of the Sultanate of Oman represents a deficit of 621 million dollars.

The expected government revenues will be around 4.329 billion dollars while the total spending will amount to 4.95 billion dollars.

Petroleum is the highest revenue earner, fetching 3.543 billion dollars. A further amount of 366 million dollars will be raised through loans and 30 million dollars will come from external aid. Others sources of revenue will fetch 390 million dollars.

Expenditure

On the expenditure side, the largest single item is defence and security involving a recurring expenditure of 1.458 billion dollars and capital expenditure of 378 million dollars.

Budget highlights*(in million dollars)***Revenue**

Oil : 3,543
Other income : 390
Loans : 366
Aid : 30
Total : 4,329

Expenditure

Defence : 1,836
Civil : 2,235
Development : 405
Miscellaneous : 474
Total : 4,950

Deficit : 621.

72 million dollars have been earmarked for the Bustan hotel project and a sum of 69 million dollars has been allocated to Sultan

Qaboos University. The Agriculture Produce Marketing Organization has been allotted 11.4 million dollars, the State Consultative Council 5.1 million dollars, Environment Protection 66 million dollars, Public Works Department 6 million dollars and the Development Council 3 million dollars.

Civil recurring expenditure amounts to 1.146 billion dollars and development expenditure 1.086 billion dollars.

Among the specialized banks, the Agriculture and Fisheries Bank, Oman Development Bank and the Oman Housing Bank get 12 million dollars each.

Expenditure on support to the private sector amounts to 57 million dollars.

Petroleum

For petroleum development, a total of 4.950 billion dollars have been allocated, the break-up being: recurring expenditure, 186 million dollars; development expenditure, 405 million dollars; loan repayments, 105 million dollars; subsidies and loans, 90 million dollars.

Major ministry allocations are: Communications and Roads 231 million dollars; Education 135 million dollars; Electricity and Water 156 million dollars; Petroleum and Minerals 105 million dollars; Social Affairs and Labor 99 million dollars; Commerce 108 million dollars; Agriculture and Fisheries 78 million dollars; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones 69 million dollars, Dhofar region 39 million dollars, Musandam Development Committee 38.4 million dollars, Land affairs and municipalities 42 million dollars.

Other ministry allocations are: Health 18 million dollars; Information 15 million dollars; Justice 12 million dollars; Interior 10.8 million dollars; Heritage and Culture 8.7 million dollars; and Diwan Affairs 3 million dollars.

CIVIL SERVANTS CRITICIZED FOR LAZINESS, INEFFECTIVENESS

Riyadh AL-YAMAMAH in Arabic No 742, 9-15 Mar 83 pp 3-9

[Article: "Wake Up, All You Civil Servants!"]

[Text] Believe it or not: 75 percent of all civil servants are late to work.

52 percent of the immediate supervisors are absent from work, and their offices are thus without any supervision.

69 percent are gone from their offices for personal and private reasons.

51 percent are absent from work without having obtained permission in advance.

Only 48 percent of the work day is utilized for official business.

72 percent of the civil servants whose work involves dealing with the public are absent from work and they are thus hurting the interests of the public.

28 hours is the maximum number of hours of work done per week.

Only 4 hours is the minimum number of hours of work done by civil servants per week.

11 percent of the higher-level personnel--above Grade 11--are late to work.

54 billion manhours are lost by the government every year due to the absence of civil servants.

284,000 government employees receive a sum total of 32.219 riyals as salary payments.

Businessmen say that time is a very scarce and valuable commodity in life since one cannot buy, rent, or store it, so why are we wasting this commodity?

Taking children to school, reading newspapers, drinking tea and coffee, visiting colleagues, having consultations [with officials] in government offices, and taking care of household needs are the most important causes of civil servants' wasting their time on the job.

The question is: Who are the "time thieves" who are wasting time, effort, and money, and are thwarting our development plans?

In Germany, for example, they tell visitors that their country is a country of production rather than tourism, and in Japan workers staged a protest demonstration because their plant had given them time off with pay!

Turki ibn Khalid al-Sudayri says: "Even if we assume a certain degree of error or exaggeration in these figures, the fact that the government is losing so many millions of riyals means that a serious deficiency exists."

The government apparatus is very large, and monitoring it from outside might not prove to be worthwhile. For this reason the bosses must provide an example to follow.

"Efficiency reports" should be accurate in their assessment of an employee's work and effort, but these reports are unfortunately not utilized in the proper manner.

'Abd al-Rahman al-(Sadhan) says: "There is a type of indifference on the job because of the existence of competing activities and interests which earn additional income for the civil servants."

One reason for this bad situation is that people are put in jobs for which they are not suitable in terms of education, ability, and performance.

There is physical negligence which is embodied by the fact that the civil servants are absent from work, and there is moral negligence which is embodied by the fact that, when they are on the job, they are not accomplishing any work.

These painful statistics will come as a surprise to our readers, some of whom will reject them, others of whom will refute them, and still others of whom will receive them coolly. These statistics tell us the following: 79 percent of the government employees do not regularly come to work on time and stay at work till quitting time. At least 75 percent of all government employees are

late to work. 69 percent of all civil servants leave their offices during official work hours for either personal or private reasons. The maximum number of work hours devoted to accomplishing official business is only 28 hours per week, and the minimum number of work hours devoted to this activity is 4 hours per week!! Official business takes up only 48 percent of their time at work. This results in the government losing 54.6 billion manhours of work per year, and in terms of money this equals a loss of 1.436 billion riyals every year. These official statistics indicate that there is a serious deficiency in both our administrative and government apparatus. It means that civil servants have become a burden to the government rather than an aid to the government. This is a serious matter, not only because it indicates human negligence, but also because it means that time, effort, and money are being wasted and that our plans for building up this country are not being carried out. For this reason, today we are not writing our "Issue of the Week" article merely as a journalistic task, but are also using it to sound the alarm of danger!!

We are sounding this alarm because the government apparatus in any nation is tantamount to being its central nervous system. Any partial or total malfunction in this apparatus means that the whole body becomes afflicted with paralysis and weakness. The government apparatus, with its employees and its organizations, constitutes the basic foundation of the structure by means of which we accomplish the work that we do in our country. For this reason the government has given a great deal of its attention to the civil service sector. The purpose behind this is to provide good services to all our citizens and have the other tasks entrusted to this sector carried out well.

This is why the government allotted tremendous amounts of money for salaries, wages, and other benefits for government civil servants. The expenditures in 1400/01 A.H. [1980/81] for salaries alone--and this is the principal category of expenditures--totalled 32,219,900,000 riyals. This constituted 13.15 percent of that year's total expenditures.

This government apparatus is the largest employer in Saudi Arabia. It embraces a huge number of both Saudi and non-Saudi officials and employees. In fact, during that year they numbered 248,375. An apparatus with this large number of employees and with such a large budget should get the most possible benefit out of them by having them utilize their work hours to perform official duties. This is what has been set forth by the civil service regulations, which explicitly state the following: "Employees shall devote their time at work to the performance of their official duties and shall carefully and conscientiously carry out the orders given to them in accordance with the regulations and instructions."

Are our government employees doing this?

All the statistics, facts, and evidence point to the fact that exactly the opposite is taking place in our government apparatus. We have in our possession a book which contains a series of field studies prepared by the Public Administration Institute and which concern this issue. We will--in one aspect of this presentation--rely on the evidence of these studies which were written

by Prof 'Abd al-Raziq Abu Sha'r, Dr 'Ali Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Prof Badr Salim Ba Jabir, Prof Muhammad Shakir 'Usfur, and Prof Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Sharif.

All of the facts and statistics quoted concerning this issue are from this series of field studies carried out by the Public Administration Institute.

In the study which deals with the degree to which civil servants observe their regular work hours, the finding was that 75 percent of the employees are late to work in the morning and only 25 percent of the employees come to work on time.

Another finding was that 49 percent of the employees leave their offices during work hours to take care of matters which have nothing to do with their work. It was also found out that 69 percent of the employees leave their offices and go to places outside the premises of their ministries and organizations for numerous reasons, and space does not allow us to discuss these reasons here. As for those who are absent without having obtained permission in advance to leave, they total 51 percent of all employees.

In connection with the issue of non-observance of regular work hours, a number of rather important facts were noted, and they are the following:

1. A large percentage of personnel who supervise entire operations and departments are late to work. This indicates that the phenomenon of non-observance of regular work hours is a phenomenon which is found on all employee levels, whether we are talking about departmental supervisors, directors, or rank-and-file employees. It is sufficient for us to know that 52 percent of these bosses are late to work and leave their offices for purposes not related to their jobs. This is a serious phenomenon because the bosses are supposed to set a good example--at least in the area of observing regular work hours.
2. There is one important category of employees whose work involves dealing with the public. They are supposed to possess total self-discipline and not be either absent from work or late to work--in order that the interests of the public not be harmed. However, studies indicate that 72 percent of the employees whose work involves dealing with the public are late to work. This is something which affects business conducted with our citizens, affects relations with them, and harms their interests.
3. It has turned out that there is a correlation between an employee's age and his observance of his regular work hours. The studies--unfortunately--indicate that the ones most likely to be absent from work are the young employees whose ages range between 17 and 39. The study says that the percentage of young employees who do not observe their regular work hours ranges between 72 percent and 80 percent. This is quite a high percentage. At the same time, the percentage of employees over 40 years of age who do not observe their regular work hours is only 20 percent. What this means is that the new generation which is being entrusted with the task of building up this country is the one which is not doing its job.

4. The percentage of high-ranking civil servants who are absent from the job is a high one. The study shows that mid-level civil servants (from Grade 7 to Grade 10) constitute 53 percent of those who are late to work, 49 percent of those who are not in their offices, 52 percent of those who leave [their work premises], and 53 percent of those who are absent without permission.

Senior-level employees (Grade 11 and higher) constitute 11 percent of those who are late to work.

The general remark to make at this point is that non-observance of regular work hours is something which is characteristic of all categories of employees--starting with the messenger boys and going all the way up to undersecretaries of ministries.

For the purpose of demonstrating the extent of the phenomenon of non-observance of regular work hours in government offices, an estimate was made of the time lost per day, per month, and per year as a result of non-observance of regular work hours on the part of civil service employees.

The result was that the number of manhours lost was 229,519 manhours per day, 5,049,419 manhours per month, and 54,608,200 manhours per year.

The average amount of time lost by each employee is 2 hours per day, 43 hours per month, and 417 hours per year.

In other words, in terms of the total time lost per year as a result of employees not observing their regular work hours, we can say that about 16 percent of all employees of the government can be considered not to be producing at all during a given year, no matter what the work might be. These statistics and percentages indicate that an enormous amount of time is wasted and lost because employees do not observe their regular work hours.

What does this absence from the job really mean?

It is something which is of human, social, religious, and economic significance.

On the human level, when an employee does not tend to his work, is late to work, or leaves his place of work, this is an indication of backwardness. These statistics are in themselves sufficient to label this noble country of ours as being one which is not civilized. The reason we can say this is because the whole world measures progress according to how much effort people expend and how productive they are. In the airport in Germany, for example, they tell visitors that their country is a country of production rather than tourism. And in Japan a delegation of Arabs was surprised by a loud protest demonstration that was taking place in one of the streets of Tokyo. When they found out the reason for the demonstration, they were amazed. It turned out that the workers who were demonstrating were from a plant in which the plant directors, because of surplus production, decided to give the workers 2 days off per week instead of 1 day off, with no decrease in wages. But the workers rejected this, staged this demonstration, and demanded that they continue to work as before because they were afraid that there would be a fall in the production level.

Work, on the human level, is the criterion of progress. And work in this country is the ultimate challenge--a challenge of time and ability--because work in our case means building up our country.

On the social level, adherence to the regular work schedule is important not only because it is necessary to have the employees be in their offices during official daily work hours, but also because it is necessary to have the employees perform the various duties assigned to them. Observance of regular work hours is, then, a means toward a greater goal--which is that of raising both the efficiency and performance level of the employees. This is something which, in turn, contributes toward achieving a more general goal--which is that of increasing the productivity of government organizations and increasing their effectiveness in providing the services which society needs.

When employees observe and adhere to their regular work hours, this brings numerous benefits to the employees themselves as well as to the organizations in which they work and ultimately also to society as a whole.

As far as the employee is concerned, observance of his regular work hours enables him to develop sound habits, deepen his commitment to his job, increase his sense of duty, and raise his morale because he will feel that he is spending his work hours, for which he is getting paid, at the place he is supposed to be and is utilizing this time to engage in productive work. This enables him to receive not only material rewards such as his salary and special assignments, but also moral rewards such as esteem and respect.

As far as the organizations in which they work are concerned, observance of regular work hours by employees means that they will finish the jobs assigned to them on time, means that labor costs will be lower, and means that people dealing with the government apparatus will have more confidence in it.

As far as society is concerned, it means conserving the nation's resources, increasing production, and promoting and entrenching sound values such as adherence to one's duty.

On the religious level, when an employee is absent from his work this actually means that he is departing from his faith in God. Our True Faith teaches us that work is a religious duty. A true believer is one who fears God in all of his actions and realizes that he will be called to account for every action of his--both large and small, and whether the actions concern one's professional life or life in general. A Muslim will be called to account by God concerning his work as long as he has received payment for this work. Thus each one of us--and we are Muslims who live in the holiest place on Earth--should know that a true Muslim upbringing teaches us that a person should monitor himself and his own actions.

The reason for this is that God will call him to account for them. If his actions have been good ones, then God will be generous with him, but if his actions have been bad ones, then God will deal harshly with him. An employee might monitor himself not because he fears God, but for other reasons and purposes. If this is true, his monitoring of himself will not as strongly

influence his behavior as will self-monitoring which derives from fear of God because he will be weak and give in to personal desires and whims.

On the economic level, the statistics all but indicate that the percentage of employees who are absent from their places of work and are not tending to their work is something which, by any scale of measurement, could be considered to be an economic catastrophe.

One of the studies made by the Public Administration Institute says that the financial loss to the government as a result of employees not observing their regular work hours has been estimated at about 1,436,829,115 riyals, that is, nearly 1.5 billion riyals. This totals the budget of an entire nation [in many cases]. This represents the total wages for manhours lost as a result of employees not observing regular work hours. These statistics indicate the enormity of the financial loss suffered by the government in this regard.

Furthermore, the loss is not merely a material loss. It is also a moral loss. Some of the indirect effects of employees not observing their regular work hours are tardiness in the completion of official business, increasing use of connections and middlemen, the spread of bribery, and preventing the government from easily providing services to its ordinary citizens. In addition to this, the employees have no feeling of belonging to their job, and their neglect of their work results in serious negative psychological and social consequences as far as both their country and its citizens are concerned.

Furthermore, the problem as far as we Saudis are concerned is also one of time. The reason for this is that the challenge which has been accepted by the men of our country who are rebuilding Saudi Arabia is a challenge which consists of shortening the amount of time needed to accomplish this task. We want to keep up with the modern age, we want to build in 5 years what others took 50 years to build, and we want to achieve in 50 years what others before us took 500 years to achieve. For us it is a challenge of time because we are on the threshold of a merciless age in which there will be no place for those who are lazy and backward.

This is why it is said that time is "a very scarce and valuable commodity in life." It is a vital resource because one cannot buy more of it, rent it, or store it. If it is utilized and elapses, then it is gone forever. Businessmen and planners are constantly subject to the element of time. They are dominated by it and it determines how they utilize the other elements. This is why some of our thinkers have called some of our employees and some of our activities "time thieves!!"

When all of these hours are lost in the life of a developing nation such as ours which is building itself up, this can only mean that we are falling behind in our path of growth and development and in our path of life. The mere absence of half of our civil servants from their work means that we will need 10 years to accomplish a job which normally takes 5 years or less. The basic conclusion here is that we will need to double our time, effort, and expenditures allocated for achieving the goals of our development plans or,

seen from another angle, we will be achieving only half of the goals of these plans in the amount of time set aside for achieving them.

This is the situation with regard to government work as statistics tell the story. It is a dark picture--if not downright dismal. Time, effort, and money are being totally wasted. The results of a questionnaire concerning work which was circulated have shown that, in the case of those civil servants who filled out the questionnaire, only 48 percent of their work day is utilized for official business. This means that 52 percent of their work day is lost either due to the "time thieves" mentioned by the specialists in administration or due to the engaging in activities and matters of a personal nature.

It is possible to curb many of the activities which take place both inside and outside the employees' places of work which cause them to waste their time. They include not getting to work on time in the morning, taking children to school and taking them back home, utilizing the telephone for personal reasons, reading newspapers and magazines, and drinking tea, coffee, and refreshments. This is a phenomenon which is unknown in the advanced countries, and we believe that it exists only in our country. Other activities include visiting colleagues, pursuing official personal matters, having consultations [with doctors] at hospitals for oneself and for the members of one's family, reading and writing personal letters, paying telephone, water, electricity, and other bills, taking care of household needs and requirements, sitting in the office without doing any work, accompanying guests and engaging in various acts of courtesy, and leaving the office before quitting time.

All of these things are matters which cause a civil service employee to waste his time and not spend it on the job.

There are also other matters which cause civil service employees to waste their time inside their offices in their companies, organizations, and ministries. They include things such as meetings with supervisors, meeting with employees, using the telephone for official purposes, receiving people who come in with requests, doing thinking or planning for work to be done--or pretending to do so--reading job-related articles in newspapers and magazines, checking up on official business being conducted, etc. All of these matters are things which waste employees' time and take up their time during the work day, even though they are actually at their places of work during that time.

It is sufficient for us to realize that 35 percent of the time lost by civil servants is spent on these particular activities at their places of work and during their regular work hours.

The problem then is that these minor activities going on both inside and outside the offices constitute a waste of time on the job. More importantly, the percentage of time taken up by these activities is increasing. In 1400 A.H. [1980] about 50 percent of the work day was devoted to carrying out official business, but by 1402 A.H. [1982] this percentage went down to only 48 percent. At the same time, the percentage of time spent on activities of a primarily personal nature increased.

Whatever the reasons, time, effort, and work are being wasted. All of this is affecting both the present and future work capacity of our country, and our country needs every available worker to help build it up.

Many studies have been made concerning the nature of work done in Saudi Arabia and about whether or not the time set aside for this work and the work conditions are suitable for those who are doing the work. There are also other studies which have been made concerning methods of accomplishing effective monitoring of the degree to which employees observe their regular work hours and concerning whether or not this monitoring is done officially or left up to the individuals themselves. These studies concluded by making a large number of recommendations which involve such things as changing the regular work hours, creating a system of flexible work hours, and enacting a law prescribing rewards and punishments for civil servants in connection with their keeping regular work hours.

There are factors originating with the employees themselves, other factors originating with their jobs, and still other factors originating with society. These factors, both individually and when taken all together, lead to the fact that our civil service employees are absent from their work.

When dealing with this issue, we do not want to enter into the maze of administrative labyrinths which might drag us into matters which space does not allow us to discuss at this point. However, we do want to define the phenomenon which constitutes the problem--a phenomenon which is obvious and requires no proof. Also, in one form or another we wish to discuss this problem and phenomenon with those who are in positions of responsibility.

In this connection we interviewed His Excellency Shaykh Turki ibn Khalid al-Sudayri, director general of the Civil Service Bureau. We put these cold statistics before him, with the understanding that statistics never lie. We were not surprised when he told us that he knew about these statistics and that he had attended the symposium which had been held concerning them at the Public Administration Institute. The interview went as follows:

[Question] What comments do you have concerning these statistics?

[Answer] It is difficult for us to say that these statistics are either 100 percent true or 100 percent false. But one thing is certain, and that is that they are close to the truth. Even if we assume an error of 50 percent due to the system of sampling used by the study, we are still left with the fact that we are suffering a loss of more than 700 million riyals if we calculate the value of the lost time in terms of money. I do not believe that any person in a position of responsibility could say that this is a sound situation.

[Question] So the situation then is a bad one. How can we correct it?

[Answer] The most effective means of dealing with the situation is to have the chief, assistant chief, and other supervisory personnel in a given department set an example to follow in terms of the work they do as well as coming

to work on time and staying till quitting time. When employees sense that their bosses are diligently observing their regular work hours, they themselves will be too ashamed not to do so and they will also make sure that they come to work on time. In this matter it is extremely important that a good example be set.

[Question] Besides the importance of the bosses providing a model, do you not feel that monitoring and making inspections can be factors which help to bring about self-discipline among the employees?

[Answer] The Inspection Commission undertakes inspection tours and hands in the names of those who are absent from work, and these persons are properly penalized. But this is not the solution. What we need to do is to deal with the cause of the situation rather than merely handing out punishment. I believe that our large government apparatus, which is spread out over an area so vast as to nearly be considered a small continent and which has thousands and thousands of employees, cannot be monitored by any outside agency or organization. The monitoring has to take place within the apparatus itself and must consist of the bosses and supervisors monitoring their subordinates.

[Question] A great many employees leave their place of work in order to take care of private matters. How do you think this problem can be solved?

[Answer] There are some attempts being made to bring about some degree of organization in this regard. These attempts involve either having the employees go to the offices which deal directly with the public on certain days, such as Thursday, or appointing a follow-up person or representative for the employees of each office who would follow up on their work--and this would lighten the burden taken on by any employee who leaves his place of work during work hours to take care of business of his in another office.

[Question] What relationship do you see between production and regular work hours?

[Answer] Both regular work hours and production are things which are necessary. Productivity is an important thing because it is the standard by which a department's efficiency is measured and by which an employee's capability and efficiency are measured. There are efficiency reports which state whether or not a given employee has been productive or not. A non-productive employee is supposed to be dismissed from his job and is not supposed to be given a [positive] evaluation of his performance on the job.

Regular work hours, though, are another matter. Employees who are assigned work in government organizations are supposed to be on the job whether or not they have work to do. This is a matter which concerns the organization rather than the employee. If an employee has no work during his regular work hours, then this means that there is a deficiency in the distribution of the work and in the administration. At the same time, another office or employee might have a tremendous load of work to do which exceeds the capacity of the office of employee involved.

[Question] Some employees take advantage of the official time allotted for performing prayers, for example, and leave their places of work. How do we deal with this type of problem?

[Answer] The objective of regulations is to organize work, to assure that employees observe their regular work hours, and to assure that production be carried out in a sound manner. Successfully dealing with this matter requires that the supervisors who are administering the work possess a feeling of responsibility. If an employee leaves work before quitting time or leaves his place of work during regular work hours, perhaps the reason is that this employee is sure that his boss does the same thing. As I have said, it is a matter of having a good example to follow and then putting the system into practice.

[Question] Do you feel that there is any temporary or emergency solution to this problem?

[Answer] A supervisor who is able to properly discipline his employees is a supervisor who has confidence in himself and knows that he is carrying out his duty as he should. When we have this type of boss who is able to supervise the work, then he will have the confidence and respect of his employees.

These work supervisors write out what are called "efficiency reports" which are taken into consideration when employees are up for promotion. But these efficiency reports are unfortunately not utilized in the proper manner. Many of them give employees the highest possible ratings. Such ratings are difficult to believe. We might find an employee here and there who really is outstanding, but there are differences between human beings. There are those who are capable and there are those who are less capable, and these efficiency reports should reflect these differences. But when a department has hundreds or thousands of employees and these employees' efficiency reports put them all on the same level as far as their job performance is concerned--then this is something which simply cannot be true.

For this reason I feel that we should review the matter of having efficiency reports be utilized by supervisors as an important factor when providing an accurate evaluation of employees. This will contribute toward having employees be committed to their jobs, observe their regular work hours, and carry out their duties as they are supposed to. [End of interview with Mr al-Sudayri]

In a second interview, with Mr 'Abd al-Rahman al-(Sadhan), secretary general of the Civil Service Council, we served up the same statistics. He said that he could not accept them at face value, but that neither could he deny their validity since one cannot doubt the value of the academic studies which produced these statistics. The interview went as follows:

[Question] Why do you have reservations about these facts?

[Answer] Because I should know the quantitative and measurement norms which were utilized to arrive at these horrendous results. In order for me to be

able to judge these statistics, I must first of all become acquainted with the study. However, I must say that these statistics as such are very striking. The value of the statistics and of the study which produced them is not to be found in whether or not the statistics are accurate or not. Their value consists of the fact that they are sounding the alarm of danger and proclaiming the fact that we have a given problem of a given magnitude. This is the value of a study such as this one.

[Question] Are you then passing judgment on this evidence?

[Answer] I as a person working in the field of administration know that it is difficult to measure human behavior by using quantitative standards of measurement. This is why we should be very cautious when utilizing studies which measure human behavior.

[Question] As you said, we still have the evidence furnished by the statistics. And the evidence indicates that we do have a problem of a certain magnitude. There certainly is a condition which you and all the rest of us are aware of--that of job negligence. In your view, what are the causes of this negligence?

[Answer] There is a whole series of causes, and based on my experience I can sum them up for you as follows:

1. The absence of the principle of [bosses] setting an example [for their employees].
2. The existence of a tendency toward indifference in government work because of the existence of competing activities and interests outside the job--or at least the belief on the part of the employees that such activities and interests exist. This causes some employees to adopt the principle of taking one's self-interest into account when performing one's job. An employee who thinks this way believes that a single real estate deal will earn him more than his total annual income from his job--and without his having to make any effort. This leads such an employee to bear his self-interest in mind and procrastinate when performing his job. Furthermore, an employee such as this does not like his job, but rather uses his job as a means of obtaining certain benefits such as retirement pay. As far as he is concerned, the job and all of its associated benefits does not constitute an occupation, but rather constitutes an insurance policy.
3. Another reason for job negligence is the fact that, in some government organizations, incentives and privileges are distributed unevenly. This causes an employee to believe that he is putting in more effort than he is being rewarded for, and to believe that others are receiving more than he is receiving even though they are doing less work. Such a feeling weakens his desire to commit himself to his job--let alone feel that he really belongs to the organization.
4. Lack of self-discipline at work on the part of some supervisors contributes toward neglect and disregard [on the part of their employees]. In such

situations no questions are asked, no rewards are given, and no punishments are meted out, and people are allowed to do whatever they feel like doing.

5. Not adhering to the principle of justice when passing out privileges and incentives in some organizations. In such situations, serious workers put forth a lot of effort and lazy and negligent workers receive all the benefits, including promotions and special assignments. This is why there should be an overseer who is serious and just.

6. The rise in the standard of living, both in terms of cost and income, has caused civil service employees to have aspirations which constitute firm expectations on their part. These firm expectations lead such employees to seek other means of increasing their income--either within the framework of their jobs or, if necessary, outside the job. No doubt this causes them psychological and moral anxiety which leads their commitment to their jobs themselves to be something which is rather tenuous.

7. A government employee is a citizen who has certain interests and needs. If he has something to take care of in another government organization--such as obtaining a passport for himself or for someone else--then he must pursue this matter himself. If we bear in mind the long procedure which he must go through in order to take care of this need, then we can see why it is that an employee must leave his place of work in order to accomplish this task.

8. In some government organizations there is a deficiency in terms of the distribution of work responsibilities. Some people are assigned more work than they are capable of handling, whereas others do not do any work and spend all of their time in a situation of disguised unemployment.

9. A deficiency exists as a result of the fact that people are put in jobs for which they are not suitable in terms of education, ability, and performance.

[Question] All of these symptoms are evidence of a single disease which is called "job negligence." Here we are diagnosing the disease and our finding is the dreadful one presented by the statistics previously alluded to. What solution do you have for this problem?

[Answer] In my opinion, there is no simple or quick solution. However, we do have methods of treating the problem which might lessen the scope of the problem. They include the following:

1. Striving to put the proper person in the proper job and assigning him the amount of work which is suitable for his capacities and his education. If an employee feels that he is doing a job which exceeds his capacity, then he will resort to finding ways to avoid work and this will later lead to both physical and non-physical forms of job negligence.

Job negligence occurs in physical forms such as the employee not coming to work, being absent from his place of work, or being late to work. But there is another type of negligence which is even more dangerous. It is moral

negligence, and this means that an employee psychologically withdraws from his job. An employee in this situation might be in his office from 7:30 am till 2:30 pm, but he is there only in the same sense that the file in front of him on his desk is there.

2. A just approach should be followed when dispensing rewards and punishments in order to apply the principle of being generous to those who do well and penalizing those who perform poorly.

3. Application of the principle of setting a good example. A supervisor cannot demand that his subordinates do something which he himself is unable to cope with doing. In other words, one should heed the old saying: "If you want someone to obey you, then order him to do what it is possible to do."

This also brings to mind what a poet once said: "Do not tell someone not to do something and then do it yourself." I think that this is the crux of the matter.

4. The undertaking of a constant awareness campaign in order to increase employees' commitment to their public jobs both in terms of morale and performance.

5. Thought must always be given to overcoming obstacles and problems which hinder an employee's growth and performance both when on the job and outside the job.

6. Employees, both when on the job and during their free time, must be provided with opportunities to improve themselves in terms of their training and education because this will, in the end, result in improvement in their job performance and make them feel more committed to their work--and will consequently eliminate neglect and waste. [End of interview with Mr al-(Sadhan)]

Apart from this we have dozens of other recommendations and we could fill up these pages with them. The symposium at the Public Administration Institute which dealt with this problem issued 13 recommendations, each of which could serve as a subject to be dealt with by an individual symposium.

The studies prepared by the Public Administration Institute's experts and researchers proposed dozens of recommendations, including such things as the creation of a system of flexible work hours and changing the circumstances of the employees, work conditions, and even society itself.

Sociologists and planning experts say that the problem is one of backwardness. Men of religion say that the problem is a result of a lack of religious faith and conscience. Scholars who study economic development say that our present generation of people who grew up during the oil boom may not be equal to the large task of managing what is going on in our country. Journalists and writers are saying that the phenomenon is a sign of a transition period, that we should wait until people have accepted the changes which are taking place, and that then everything will proceed smoothly. We say that it does no good

to merely sit at our desks and in our plush conference rooms and discuss the problem. The problem exists, and it is a serious one. His Majesty King Fahd ib 'Abd al-'Aziz, the architect of our country's construction, was the first person to make us aware of this when he gave his address to the nation, after assuming the throne, and said: "We must increase the administrative efficiency of our government employees and we must fight bureaucracy and change our financial and administrative laws in order to achieve this goal."

This is what was said by the architect of our country's aspirations concerning the government employee crisis.

What have we done about it?!

9468

CSO: 4404/271

CONTENTS OF REVISED ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN TOLD

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 28 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Syed Badiuzzaman]

[Text] The Annual Development Programme (ADP) of the current financial year has been revised raising the size to nearly Taka 3000 crore from Taka 2700 crore.

The Planning Minister has already okayed the revised ADP, which is expected to be placed before the Cabinet within a few days for final approval.

The total amount of the revised ADP includes local currency of Taka 1823 crore and project aid worth Taka 1139.6 crore. In the original ADP, the size of local currency was fixed at Taka 1687 crore and that of the project aid was Taka 1013 crore.

In the revised ADP, the top-most priority has been shifted from agriculture to the transport sector with allocation of Taka 471.2 crore as against Taka 362.2 crore in the original programme. The agriculture sector has been allocated Tk 456.9 crore as against original allocation Tk 392.8 crore.

Sectoral allocations for other priority fields in the revised plan are: water resources--Taka 356.2 crore, industries--Taka 314 crore and power--Taka 308.9 crore as against the allocations of Taka 352.3 crore. Taka 308.6 crore and Taka 273.7 crore respectively in the original ADP.

A total of 91 schemes which are purely new and revived from the dropped or deferred projects have been included in the revised ADP. On the other hand, 63 projects of the original ADP, some of which are completed, have been dropped from the revised programme.

With the inclusion of 91 schemes in the revised ADP, the total number of projects now stands at 1156 as against 1128 in the original programme. Some inclusions have been made with the approval of the Minister for Finance and Planning on being approached by various ministries.

The taka allocation for the core projects has been increased from Taka 1235 crore in the original ADP to Taka 1343 crore in the revised programme.

Proposals have also been received for transfer of 48 projects from non-core to core, thus bringing the total number of core projects to 580.

The sector-wise detailed allocations in the revised ADP are: agriculture--Taka 456.9 crore, rural development and institution--Taka 100.7 crore, divisional development Boards Taka 15.9 crore, water resources--Taka 356.2 crore, industries--Taka 314.0 crore, power--Taka 308.9 crore, natural resource--Taka 168.8 crore, Scientific and technological research--Taka 29.5 crore, transport--Taka 471.2 crore, communication--Taka 70.9 crore, mass communication--Taka 27.2 crore, physical planning and housing Taka 145.8 crore, education and religious affairs--Taka 109 crore, sports and culture--Taka 8.4 crore, public administration Taka 9.7 crore, health--Taka 78.2 crore population control and family planning--Taka 87.0 crore, social welfare womens affairs and youth development--Taka 13.8 crore, manpower and labour--Taka 20.5 crore, upgraded thana development--Taka 130 crore, proposed customs duty and sales tax--Taka 25 crore and unforeseen requirement--Taka 10 crore.

The new projects include agriculture census in the country Netherlands--financed storage construction project (phase-II), aquaculture experiment station in Mymensingh shrimp seed supply firms, development of fishery in Chandpur, Mohuri and Karnaphuly irrigation projects, acquisition of fisheries protection vessels, diary and cattle development firm in Faridpur, fodder production, south west road project, pre-investment study for rural road and marketing project, augmentation of dry season flow of the Ganges, loop cutting of Surma river for the protection of Chhatak-Sylhet railway line, dredging the outfall of Gorain river, construction of a closure dam on Padma at Goalanda--Daulatdia Ferry Ghat, IDA-DTW, phase II, emergency telecom facilities to 100 upgraded thanas, development of thana headquarters, post office under decentralisation of administration, development of the faculties of commerce at the Universities of Dhaka, Chittagong and Rajshahi, construction of 50 seated hostel for the students in the medical colleges at Mymensingh, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Barisal and Sylhet, education of the blind in Bangladesh, low-cost hostel for job seeking and low-paid career women at Rajshahi, provision of barracks and residence under Zonal Hq at Rajshahi, acquisition of 2 nos. 17000/19000 DWT lightering oil tanker (replacement programme), feasibility study for 11 district towns water supply and sanitation projects and setting up of 3 inter-district bus terminals in Dhaka.

CSO: 4600/1870

REPORT ON ERSHAD 27 FEB SPEECH TO BUSINESSMEN

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Text]

Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General H.M. Ershad said in Dhaka on Sunday that the combination of our natural resources and manpower with foreign capital and advanced technology would ensure rapid industrialisation in the country. The Government is determined to make all-out efforts to achieve industrialisation within the shortest possible time by establishing close ties with various countries of this rapidly changing world he stated.

Inaugurating a two-day Business International Conference at a local hotel the CMLA observed that the foreign investment enjoyed full protection and security in Bangladesh under an Act of Parliament. The facilities for the foreign investors include repatriation of capital invested including capital gains, remittance of all post-tax dividend on foreign capital and remittance of approved royalty and technical fee, he noted.

The two-day conference is being sponsored by Business International Asia Pacific Limited Hong Kong in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh. The inaugural session was also addressed by Mr. S.M. Shafiqul Azam Minister for Industries and Commerce and Mr. Marcel Tousignant Vice-President of Business International. Mr S.M. Al-Huseiny Secretary Industries Division offered the vote of thanks.

Continuing his speech General Ershad said that the Government could understand from its talks at various times with foreign industrial entrepreneurs under what climate foreign investment was possible. Necessary measures to give full guarantee for preservation and security

are there he added while pointing out that the Government was taking such steps as were bound to ensure a healthy atmosphere for the investment of capital.

He noted that one of the most important decisions taken by the Government was simplification of the approval procedure of proposals of foreign investment. After quick appraisal and examination of the proposals for joint ventures in the office of the Minister for Industries and Commerce as well as in the office of the Director-General of Industries, they are submitted to the Foreign Investment Cell of the office of the CMLA for expeditious approval, he pointed out.

The CMLA stated that the Government would specially encourage foreign investment in industries requiring sophisticated technology and also in undertakings facilitating more intensive use of natural resources. The export-oriented industries, import-substituting or export-oriented products with the help of capital-intensive technologies and existing public or private sector industrial enterprises where an injection of foreign capital or technology will mean an increase in productivity and an improvement in the product will be the particular fields where foreign capital is specially welcome in our country, he added.

Referring to the new industrial policy, he stated that several measures like widening of the Free List, introduction of One-Stop Service and decentralised sanctioning procedures were all aimed at creating a clear and favourable climate for the prospective entrepreneurs. We have proved our bona fide by returning the jute and textile mills to their former Bangla

dash] owners to generate an atmosphere of confidence and favourable investment climate he maintained.

He observed that the Government had been observing for sometime past that the debt burden of entrepreneurs increased due to occasional devaluation of Taka, and revaluation of some currencies. A scheme is now under active consideration of the Government; so that entrepreneurs in future are not subjected to loss as a result of these fluctuations.

He commended the promising ability and innovative capacity of young Bangladeshi entrepreneurs and stated that the Government was eager to provide all necessary support and infrastructural facilities for rapid development of industries. The Government has adopted a wide and far-reaching programme to build a strong economic base by providing scope for full flowering of the nation's creative genius, he added.

He expressed his confidence that the local business and industrial entrepreneurs would be able to establish personal contacts with guests from the friendly countries through the conference. 'It is possible to build proper business and industrial links through meaningful dialogue as a result of such contacts', he maintained.

The CMLA pointed out that an Export Processing Zone had been set up in the port city of Chittagong to facilitate setting of export-oriented industries. Necessary fiscal and other facilities like free imports/exports, factory building, warehouses are provided for indus-

tries to be located in the Zone he stated. Foreign investment to the extent of 100 per cent ownership is allowed in the EPZ, he added.

In his address of welcome Mr. S. M. Shafiqul Azam, Minister for Industries and Commerce, said that the areas in which the economy of Bangladesh enjoyed comparative advantages such as industries based on agriculture and forest resources, natural gas, chemicals, leather, textiles, light engineering, marine products and so on provided wide opportunities to entrepreneurs. A vast reservoir of easily trainable manpower, reasonably developed infrastructures and a large and growing domestic market are the added inducements, he pointed out.

The Industries Minister stated, 'our policy now and in the future will be pragmatic and attuned to the needs of a developing economy'. Fiscal and monetary policies will continue to be reoriented to protect and promote investment, he added.

He observed that the objective of the new industrial policy was to provide a new dimension and a greater thrust to industrialisation of the country and to recognise in the process the private sector as a major partner for progress. Almost all sectors of the economy are now open for private investment, he added.

He felt that the Business International Conference would enable the foreign participants to know Bangladesh better and acquaint themselves with the Government policies and programmes for investments.

ISLAMIC BANK PLANNED

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

JEDDAH, Mar 2.—The Board of Executive Directors of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) approved loans and financing of a number of development projects in some member states when it began its two-day meeting here Monday, reports IINA.

The meeting was presided over by IDB President Dr Ahmed Muhammad Ali.

The bank will share in the equity of the Bangladesh International Islamic Bank for an amount of 262,000 dollars to encourage that country to set up Islamic banks.

Likewise the IDB will participate in the capital of a Tunisian bank with a sum of 1.5 million dollars.

Another Tunisian firm will receive 1.12 million dollars from the IDB as equity participation to help it build a factory that will produce, among other things, 1200 tons of various types of grease every year.

The IDB already gave a five million Islamic dinar credit to the Tunisian Economic Development Bank.

The bank will also invest 262,500 dollars in equity participation in an industrial project in Bangladesh under a five million Islamic dinar credit line extended to a Bangladeshi Bank.

CSO: 4600/1873

EDUCATION MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

Divisions under the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs have been reorganised according to an official announcement in Dhaka on Wednesday reports BSS

The Sports and Cultural Division under the Ministry has now been attached to the CMLA Secretariat. The Division will now be directly under the Chief Martial Law Administrator

The Religious Affairs Division under the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has also been incorporated with the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives. The Minister for that Ministry will now be in charge of the Division

According to official sources the attachment of the Sports and Cultural Division with the CMLA Secretariat and under the direct supervision of the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad was an indication of greater importance given by the Government in sports and cultural fields

General Ershad takes keen interest in games and sports and cultural activities. As Chairman of the National Sports Control Board he contributed a great deal to the development of sports and games in the country. His keen interest in sports and games and in cultural affairs will make a positive impact on the development in those fields.

PAPER REPORTS ILLEGAL ENTRY OF INDIANS INTO DAHAGRAM

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

The plight of the inhabitants of Dahagram has taken a turn for the worst following illegal entry of at least 500 Indian nationals inside the Bangladesh enclave recently, according to delayed reports reaching here last night from Rangpur.

Our Rangpur correspondent reports the intruders coming from the villages of neighbouring Indian state of Coochbihar have settled inside the enclave and started running a primary school along Bangladesh-India border.

An official of the Home Ministry when contacted last night said, "we are collecting information".

In the meantime, the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) has tightened its blockade of the Tinbigha corridor totally shutting the two enclaves of Dahagram and Angorpota from the mainland.

Information reaching Rangpur from the enclave suggests that the BSF did not resist the illegal entry of the Indian nationals into the enclaves. Some of the Indian nationals were among those to whom the inhabitants of Dahagram and Angorpota had mortgaged their land to save themselves from starvation.

During the visit to the border village of Panbari near Dahagram and Angorpota, our Rangpur correspondent gathered that the Bangladesh nationals living in the two enclaves had been victimised on different pleas by the Indian intruders.

It may be recalled here that though five months have already passed since the Tinbigha lease agreement was signed during the visit of CMLA General Ershad, the corridor has not yet been handed over to Bangladesh by India.

Meanwhile, immediately after the signing of the lease agreement following the Ershad-Indira summit in Delhi, some Indian political forces tried in vain to organize demonstration at the 'Tinbigha' against the lease agreement.

During my visit at Panbari border and some the other points of Tinbigha on Saturday and Sunday last, a number of Indian peasants working in their fields categorically told me that they would never join band in these movements as they thought Dahagram and Angorpota people were their brethren and had got legitimate right to live peacefully and enjoy facilities from their country. Our Rangpur Correspondent said.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE TRIBALS' LIVING CONDITIONS TOLD

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 Feb 83 p 12

[Text]

BANDARBAN, Feb. 25:— The tribals of Bandarban, the hilly isolated district have come out of their long stupor and joined the mainstream to improve their lot and identity through various developmental works undertaken by the administration, reports BSS.

This has been possible as the administration of the district has launched major uplift schemes aimed at establishing infrastructural facilities in various sectors including agriculture, forestry, education, health, family planning and manpower.

Hundreds of uplift projects involving crores of Taka are being implemented on 'crash programme' basis to raise the development level of the region at par with the other parts of the country. To increase the living condition of the hilly people the Government has placed per capita annual development allocation of the district at the rate of Taka 3,000 against Taka 300 only for people in the plain land districts.

The momentum of development has further intensified with the upgradation of two of the seven police stations of this newly formed district.

Talking to this correspondent the Deputy Commissioner of Bandarban Mr Faruk Ahmed said, 'Our development efforts never came to clash with the innocence and beauty of the uncorrupt way of life of the tribal people'. For this reason the tribals of Bandarban have come forward without hesitation to accept the new approaches and measures toward their welfare he observed.

Mr K. S. Prue Chowdhury, Chairman of the Bandarban

Parishad said that it was no denying the fact that the Government had been making concerted efforts to remove all sense of deprivation from the tribal society. 'Tribals can be won by sweet words', he said adding that they would extend their sincere cooperation to the administration for the implementation of all uplift schemes which are aimed at the hopes and aspirations of the local people.

One local school teacher said that the tribal people might be patronised economically and culturally.

Mr Taj Mohammad the Thana Nirbahi Officer (TNO) of Ali Kadam Police Station said that the past tale of exploitation, hunger, poverty and diseases of 10,170 inhabitants is no more there. They now talk of their self-reliance and courage under the new administrative system.

Referring to the sinking of a deep tubewell at Ali Kadam within a period of one month and 10 days after upgradation three local headmen Messrs Kowalia Mombasha and Pongching opined that it was the first time that a commitment of officers had been translated into reality.

The TNO said he noticed tears of joy in the faces of tribals when the first flash of pure water came out of the tubewell.

Though unthinkable it was true that the people of this thana had to traverse inaccessible path of 10 miles or more to collect a jar of drinking water from the nearest fountains during dry season to remove this hardship. The thana administration is sinking another four shallow tubewells in four Union Parishads. Work is going on to full swing to dig a big tank in this up.

graded police station. Syed Abdur Rashid, the A D C. (Dev) while giving his impression said 'Today I can straightaway talk to the TNO Ali Kadam over telephone which was installed after the upgradation of the thana'. There was no such communication link before the upgradation of the thana and it took several days to make any communication with the thana officials of the hilly Ali Kadam 65 miles away from district headquarters.

The main problem to any development initiative of this district is the communication hazards. Because of topographical condition development of road communication is very hard sometimes impossible to develop road communication. The administration has taken up four major road construction schemes involving a total cost of nearly Taka 50 crores. The projects are 14.40 miles Karamhat-Bandarban Road with an involvement of Taka seven crore and ninetythree lakh 31.25 mile Bandarban-Chumbuk-Ramu Road with Taka 15 crore and fiftyfive lakh Ghaera Chandraghona-Bandarban Road with Taka 18 crore and ninety lakh and eight mile long Dulapara-Rajch Road with an expenditure of nearly eight crore Taka. About 40 per cent works of these projects have been completed by this time. Besides as per commitment of the Chief Martial Law Administrator the Road and Highways Authority has chalked out a big plan to construct a bridge over the river San, thus the completion of which would usher in a revolutionary change in the communication system of this district.

The Hill tracts Development Board has taken up 15 projects with an involvement of Taka one crore forty nine lakh and sixty six thousands to rehabilitate 900 tribal families by giving permanent land settlement. Side by side the board under its integrated Jhumia rehabilitation and afforestation schemes will bring 45,000 acres of land under cultivation during the next five year.

Last year 120 Jhumia families were rehabilitated on 4000 acres of land.

Since the inauguration of this new district 15 months ago the district administration has established three poultry farms.

Last year the district administration implemented eight irrigation projects to facilitate cultivation on 11,000 acres of land to obtain additional food grains of 55,000 maunds.

After inauguration of the

district the old 50 line capacity Magnetophone system telephone exchange has been replaced by a 200 line direct dialing telephone exchange. Direct dialing system with Chittagong has also been introduced.

The most ambitious scheme of this district is rubber cultivation and extraction project under private sector. Twenty thousand acres of land would be brought under rubber cultivation in private sector. Of these 10,000 acres of land has already been leased out to 400 parties where rubber plantation is in progress. Under the project two crore pounds of rubber worth taka thirty crore would be produced annually.

A massive scheme of cotton cultivation is also in progress in the district.

The entire scenario of this hitherto isolated police station of Ali Kadam has taken an entirely different look as massive uplift works are going on speedily since its upgradation.

Although the pace of development is slow because of absence of required number of staffs various projects have been taken by different departments of the thana administration with the active association of the local people.

The Agricultural Department has planned to grow Aman paddy on 3300 acres of land and intensive transplanted Aman paddy 1000 acres of land. The thana authority has sanctioned 2000 maunds of wheat under Food for Work Programme to construct three linked roads in the thana.

Under TDC schemes the construction works of a pucca bridge on Aungboi Para Paraipara Road is going on in full speed while under thana flood control programme a pucca drain at Chaikhong and two wooden bridges on Rambhu-Babupara Road are being constructed.

The Social Welfare Department has taken up schemes to organise five voluntary organisations six child education centres two village tolls and six youth centres. Besides Taka 250 to taka 500 would be given to each of the one hundred families of the thana this year for raising small business units.

Massive construction works for office buildings and residential accommodation of the Government officials and staffs are going on round the clock.

The Department of Education has sanctioned Taka one lakh to upgrade the existing Ali Kadam Junior High School to high school and Taka about 38 thousands to develop Ali Kadam and Choikhong primary schools.

'HINDU' ANALYST REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Economic Declaration Draft

Madras THE HINDU in English 28 Feb 83 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The revised draft of the economic declaration of the non-aligned summit running to 34 closely-typed pages along with an 18-page annexure, contains among many other things, a 33-point programme for immediate implementation wherever possible to provide relief to the poorer nations without waiting for the convening of a wider international conference with universal participation to bring about a comprehensive reform of the international monetary and economic system.

The programme is divided into several sub-sections dealing with separate issues such as official development assistance indebtedness, IMF, World Bank, trade and commodities, energy, food and the convening of the proposed international conference.

The following are the 33 proposals:

Financial flows: Official Development Assistance (ODA): (i) Attainment of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA by 1985. Transfer of resources on an increasingly assured, continuous and automatic basis. Rational and equitable distribution among developing countries. Within the context of a general increase of ODA to the developing countries as a whole, the target of 0.15 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries should be achieved by 1985.

(ii) Increase in programme lending in ODA flow.

Indebtedness: (iii) Collective re-negotiation of the present debt burden of all developing countries in a multilateral framework and to devise ways and means to prevent occurrence of debt crisis.

(iv) Adjustments of the terms of all past bilateral ODA loans to poorer countries to bring them in line with the currently prevailing softer terms, and adoption of other measures as provided for in Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of March 11, 1978.

IMF: (v) At least a doubling of the IMF

quota.

(vi) Maintenance of the present limits of total access in terms of 150 per cent of quota a year and 450 per cent in a three-year period.

(vii) Creation of additional SDRs and their allocation with particular attention to the needs of the developing countries.

(viii) Replenishment of the trust fund of the IMF by further sale of the IMF gold stock. Utilisation of the revised trust fund for subsidising the rate of interest on SDRs to the poorer countries.

(ix) Immediate review of the conditionality attached to IMF lending with a view to making it consistent with the autonomy of national decision-making processes. It should be fully responsive to the requirements of the developing countries and aimed at encouraging expansion in domestic production, structural adjustment and development.

World Bank: (x) Substantial expansion of the current lending programme of the IBRD, ending in fiscal 1986. (xi) Donor countries which have not yet subscribed to the recent general capital increases should do so on an urgent basis to enable enlargement of the bank's lending authority.

(xii) Increase in the gearing ratio of the World Bank from the present 1:1 to 2:1. (xiii) Substantial increase in the Seventh IDA replenishment so as to enable it to provide a real increase in flows to all recipients, particularly the low income and least developed countries. The terms of IDA lending should not be hardened. There should be no differentiation among the recipient countries.

Trade and commodities: Access: (xiv) A substantial increase in the market access of the developing countries to the developed countries in accordance with the principle of special and preferential treatment for their exports. (xv) A substantial commitment by the developed countries ensuring no intensification of the existing protectionist measures.

(xvi) Dismantling of the recently intensified protectionism in areas of special concern to the developing countries. (xvii) Improvements in the generalised system of preferences both in terms of product coverage and tariff reductions. (xviii) Commitment by the developed countries to refrain from unilateral action adversely affecting the trade of the developing countries.

Adjustment policies: (xix) Structural adjustment measures by the developed countries with a view to increasing imports from the developing countries, and the establishment of an appropriate mechanism within the UNCTAD for consultation and coordination on trade and adjustment policies so as to ensure, inter alia, transparency of national actions and multilateral surveillance.

Commodity prices: (xx) Early ratification of the common fund agreement so as to bring it into operation by September, 1983. (xxi) Speedy conclusion of agreements on commodities listed in the UNCTAD resolution 93 (IV) in accordance with the principles and objectives of the integrated programme of commodities within a time-bound frame.

(xxii) Improvements ... in existing international commodity agreements (ICAs) to provide for appropriate pricing arrangements through supply management measures, including export quotas.

(xxiii) Liberalisation of the IMF buffer stock financing facility to enable the ICAs to meet their financial requirements.

Compensatory financing: (xxiv) Improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilisation of the commodity earnings of the developing countries.

Processing, marketing and transport: (xxv)

Establishment of frameworks of cooperation with a view to increasing the participation of the developing countries in the processing, marketing and transport of their commodities.

Energy: (xxvi) Establishment of an appropriate multilateral financing facility for development of indigenous energy resources of the developing countries with a rational decision-making structure.

(xxvii) A net expansion in World Bank lending in the energy sector within the context of an overall expansion in its lending programme. Early setting up of an energy affiliate.

(xxviii) Institutional support for energy research in the developing countries, promotion and transfer of energy-related technologies.

Food: (xxix) Strengthening of the food facility of the IMF. (xxx) Increase in the targets of the international emergency food reserve from 500 000 to 750 000 tonnes and of the food aid convention from 10 to 20 million tonnes.

(xxxi) Establishment of a food security system, inter alia, through a system of developing countries-owned food reserves. (xxxii) Increased support for agricultural research and the development of indigenous research capacity.

International conference: (xxxiii) Immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, to bring about a comprehensive reform of the international monetary and financial system, which is inequitable and has become out of date. The objective will effectively meet the requirements of development of the international economy, particularly those of the developing countries, especially in regard to investment for structural adjustment affecting critical areas such as food,

Priority for Economic Issue

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

—NEW DELHI, March 4.

After concluding their general discussion, the political and economic committees of the non-aligned summit set up their own working and drafting groups, following the established practice, to give final shape to the two draft declarations in the light of the objections raised or changes suggested by different countries over the wording or contents of the various formulations dealing with specific problems.

These working and drafting groups will continue their efforts till almost the last day of the summit, reporting back regularly to the main political and economic committees, on the progress made in bridging the differences and refining the language of the two declarations.

Though political issues of a controversial character, like Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Iraq-Iran and Lebanon, Diego Garcia and the In-

dian Ocean, Nicaragua and El Salvador or the law of the sea and zones of peace, have been attracting considerable attention because of their sensitive nature, it is really the economic problems that have been receiving the primary attention during the preparatory discussions, since they concern the very survival of the developing countries in the deteriorating international economic situation.

Substantial work: It is in the economic committee that some substantial work is being done in identifying and enlarging the areas of accord and evolving qualitatively better approaches to well defined problems, while the political committee has been beating around the bush, struggling with phraseology to ensure consensus over a wide range of issues to the maximum extent possible.

The chairman of the Group of 77, Mr. Farook Sobhan of Bangladesh, who addressed

the economic committee warned that the world would face a catastrophe worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s if the developed countries, especially the U.S., did not agree to global negotiations.

The world economy as a whole was being subjected, for the fourth year in succession, to the cumulative impact of inflation, stagnation, recession and contraction, which hurt the developing countries much more than the industrialised nations. The international economic situation, in his view, had deteriorated sharply since the last summit conference.

Highlighting the problems: The discussions in the economic committee yesterday and today have helped to highlight the main problems facing the developing countries, including enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade, in emphasising the point that the current economic crisis the world over has demonstrated conclusively the inadequacy of the existing international institutions to deal with them.

The very detailed draft declaration presented by India, calling for a programme of immediate measures in areas of critical importance while tackling the more complex issues of global negotiations and South-South cooperation, has been welcomed by the other members of the community for its comprehension, although some of them felt the draft was either too detailed or had not gone far enough in putting forward a concrete plan of action.

Antarctica as common heritage: A number of amendments have been proposed to improve the economic document especially in its references to the functions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and its soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association. It has also been suggested that the declaration should deal with the problems of the environment, besides treating Antarctica as a common heritage of mankind.

The main elements of the programme of immediate measures of importance proposed by India in consultation with other countries include:

(A) Improvement in the quality as well as quantity of the flow of financial resources to developing countries, including a doubling of IMF quotas and a substantial increase in con-

cessional flows, (b) rational and equitable distribution of aid, (c) collective negotiation of a multilateral framework for the settlement of the debt problems of developing countries and the devising of ways and means to prevent the recurrence of debt crises.

Better access for exports: (C) Standstill on protectionism and improved access for the exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries, (e) structural adjustment by developed countries with a view to increasing imports from developing countries, (f) stabilisation of commodity prices at remunerative levels.

(G) Increase in the share of developing countries in the processing, marketing and transport of their commodities, (iv) increase in financial assistance for the development of energy resources of developing countries, and the setting up of an energy affiliate of the World Bank, and (v) establishment of a food security system.

Specific initiatives: Among the specific initiatives suggested for South-South cooperation in the draft declaration are:

(1) Establishment of a consultative committee on planning for exchange of views on planning techniques with the priority tasks of examining the areas of food production and the processing of raw materials, (2) setting up of a bank of developing countries, (3) setting up of a project developing mechanism on technoeconomic cooperation among developing countries, (4) constitution of a panel of eminent persons for formulating recommendations on the strengthening of South-South cooperation.

(5) Launching of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries, (6) regional and inter-regional arrangements among developing countries for the alleviation of the problems of oil importing countries, (7) establishment of a non-aligned centre for science and technology in India, (8) establishment of a research and information system, (9) technical support for ECDC activities.

After the adoption of these action programmes at the summit, the forthcoming ministerial meeting at Buenos Aires next month of the Group of 77 will be asked to elaborate these elements in the form of draft resolutions to be moved at the next UNCTAD conference in June in Belgrade.

Greater Sense of Unity

Madras THE HINDU in English 10 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 9

The Delhi summit, now more than half way through, has demonstrated quite eloquently the surprising degree of unity of spirit and sentiment that binds the non-aligned nations together in dealing with the global issues of war and peace, development and cooperation,

rather than the divisive pulls and pressures of their own internal dissensions that continue to divide them.

The main thrust of the two declarations now in the last stages of finalisation is towards a reaffirmation of the community's abiding faith

in the basic tenets of non-alignment in so far as these 110 odd nations are able to assert themselves and make their collective voice heard by the big powers even if it does not prevail to any great extent in influencing their policies and actions.

The accent at this summit has not been on finding instant solutions to intractable problems, but on creating a climate of opinion for making a sustained effort to resolve them, whether it is in relation to major international issues or bilateral disputes between member States.

The excessive preoccupation with finding a set of words for bypassing prickly issues or reconciling differing opinions is often mistaken for attempts to resolve them, with the result that an atmosphere of anti-climax is created when no quick solutions are found at these conferences to complex problems like Kampuchea, Afghanistan or the Iran-Iraq conflict.

It is quite natural for even well-meaning critics whose minds are attuned to thinking of cut and dried solutions to wonder whether this summit, like all other non-aligned summits, has achieved anything concrete in terms of resolving current problems, other than attempting to sustain the movement with a lot of platitudes in the name of fostering a greater sense of unity among the members of the community and providing a more positive direction to it.

But what really matters is that a serious attempt has been made at this summit to dispel the disquieting feeling that the non-aligned nations were drifting apart in the face of their internal dissensions.

Though some strong speeches have been made at the summit — and bitter battles fought behind the scenes in committees — no country has so far gone out of its way to rock the boat, too hard and damage the movement. On the contrary, the hardliners across the dividing lines over various issues have taken care not to carry their resentment beyond a point.

No Confrontationalist stance: There has thus been no occasion for a confrontation on any issue, whether it is Kampuchea or Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq or Indian Ocean. The regional or ideological groups concerned have by and large adhered to the established conventions in voicing their disagreements. The pro-Soviet bloc led by Cuba and Vietnam was on the defensive while the generally pro-American Islamic countries, which are hopelessly divided by their own squabbles, have been equally restrained in voicing their feelings over the Soviet actions.

The ASEAN group has kicked up some dust but, having made its point that the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea was no less repulsive than the Soviet action in Afghanistan, took care to avoid the impression that it was out to disrupt the movement. Similarly, the radical Latin American countries have not overreached themselves in attacking the U.S. for its covert and overt interference in Central American States.

Confidence in PM: But there has been a

general sense of relief that the leadership of the non-aligned community has now passed into moderate hands and that India could be depended upon during its tenure of chairmanship to steer a middle course. The tributes that were paid to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on her assumption of the chairmanship were an indirect expression of confidence that India would be able to provide a more positive direction to the movement.

The dividing line between the old and new non-aligned States has been blurred to a large extent at this summit since the current groupings within the community have started cutting across the former alignments in the light of entirely new situations. A country like Pakistan, for example, has been displaying admirable moderation in the articulation of its views with considerable finesse in their presentation.

Negative factor: But a negative factor has been that the non-aligned community as a whole still remains a prisoner of its past habit of evading issues except when it is dealing with the classic challenges of colonialism and racism.

The leaders of the community have developed a peculiar psychosis as though a widely acceptable formulation is in itself a solution to a problem. The result is an excessive preoccupation with finding a set of words for bypassing prickly issues and avoiding inconvenient postures.

The two draft declarations are well worded with a lot of punch in references to various issues, but they contain no proper plan of action capable of implementation to compel even countries like Israel and South Africa to behave better and bow to international opinion. The non-aligned leaders have got into the habit of imagining that their job is more than half done when they adopt a widely acceptable resolution on a problem.

The appeal from the summit that India is still working on is only a summary of the two declarations in a capsule form to make a better impact with it. The call for global negotiations and interim measures, the proposal for restructuring the international monetary and economic system and the appeal for disarmament and development and the demand for reduction of the debt burden, like the plea to the big powers to desist from a nuclear arms race, stop interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and respect the sovereignty and independence of the weaker nations has not been backed by an unmistakable determination to resist these pressures and strive for a more equitable international dispensation.

The world press covering the summit has been raising these issues in different forms by posing pointed questions on how these lofty objectives are sought to be achieved through collective endeavours other than mere adoption of high sounding declarations. As the new chairman of the non-aligned community, Mrs. Gandhi will have an opportunity to offer credible replies to such questions when she addresses a press conference on Saturday at the conclusion of the summit conference.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP FOR INDIA SUGGESTED

East Burnham ARABIA THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Mar 83 pp 30-32

[Article by Fathi Osman]

[Text]

☉ The Muslims who live outside India may think that their brothers there are horribly suffering under the pressure – or even the repression – of the Hindu majority, politically and socially, to such an extent that they may be facing a threat of annihilation. According to this image, the Muslim Indians are considered as a marginal ineffective power in any assessment of the Muslim umma, although they exceed in number one hundred million people.

As someone who is sentenced to death and is just waiting for the time of execution, the Muslims in India are imagined by their brothers in the Muslim world as paralysed by horror, expecting their fate at any moment. They may represent a hopeless case, similar to that of the numerous millions of Muslims who live in the Soviet Union or in China; the only difference may be that most of the Muslim Indians are still committed to their faith, and therefore their psychological and physical burden is unbearable.

That the Muslim Indians have faced enormous hardship since the independence of India, and are still facing them, is a fact. That they suffered for some time from a paralysis as a result of thinking that the Muslims who live in India and could not go to Pakistan would face the same fate as the Muslims of Andalusia who stayed on after the Spanish "Reconquesta" is also true. However, fortunately, this paralytic horror did not continue for a long time. The authorities of independent India tried hard to gain the confidence of its Muslim citizens, and an international reputation of a democratic state as well.

Nevertheless, the accumulated precipitation of sectarianism could not be pulled out from the feelings and behaviour of huge masses of hundreds of millions as soon as independence

was declared. The well-known colonial policy of "divide and rule", in addition to some shortsighted tactics and slogans of political leaders from different parties during the struggle for independence, nourished sectarian hatred instead of supporting the historical practical coexistence of different communities in India.

However, the national state of India as it has been represented in its principal institutions and top leadership has seriously tried to maintain the role of the guard of democratic equality of all citizens and communities, even if this principle has been terribly violated by some authorities and communities at various levels on many occasions. Besides, India has developed its relations with several Muslim countries (for example, Egypt before, Saudi Arabia now) and it has been keen to emphasise its tolerance, showing that all the fears that were expressed about the Hindu-majority rule of India were groundless, or at least exaggerated.

Meanwhile, the Muslim Indians, after bypassing the early critical time of independence, have begun to resume their self-confidence. The historical vitality of Islam – which may be sometimes latent among Muslim individuals and their society, but is never dead – has started to show its effects among the individuals and community.

The Muslims of India had a distinguished experience in multi-religious coexistence of intercultural relations. In the same way that the Indian cultural heritage influenced Islamic civilisation (especially in the fields of mathematics, arts and mysticism), the Islamic culture had its characteristic place which cannot be ignored or separated from the Indian cultural heritage as a whole, although Muslims have always been a minority with respect to the huge Indian population.

This special place was elaborated on lucidly in an excellent series of articles published in the highly respectable official periodical *The Culture of India* in the 1950s, written by the late Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad, the prominent modern commentator on the Quran and the first minister of education in independent India. One can also notice the influence of Islamic culture in the Spanish heritage, in spite of the flaming hostilities against Islam and Muslims in the Reconquesta wars and the complete exclusion of any Muslim existence in Spain for several centuries.

AL BAIRUNI (d. 442 AH/1050 CE) left a fascinatingly objective and deep study of the Indians and their culture in his known work "Tahqiq ma lil-Hind min maqala." Muslim dynasties in India in the Middle Ages and early modern times may be well known, especially the Ghaznavids (351-582 AH/962-1186 CE) and the Mughals (932-1118 AH/1526-1707 CE), but the continuity of Islamic cultural activities after the collapse of Muslim political power may not be so clear for those who live outside India, including Muslims.

New approaches in the fields of the commentary on the Quran, the sira of the Prophet and the history of Islam especially in India were published. Outstanding scholars as early as Waliyy al Dihlawi (d. 1176 AH/1762 CE) were followed by others till we reach Shibli al Numani, Abdul Hayy al Hasani, Sulayman al Nadwi, Abul-Kalam Azad and Abul-Hasan al Nadwi (whom we wish a long life to continue his blessed fruitful service for Islam and the Muslims of India and everywhere).

Fresh interesting approaches in Islamic studies have been introduced in such areas as the characteristics of the Prophet's life, Muslim navigation and Islam in India. Shibli made valuable constructive criticism of the writings of Jurji Zaydan – a successful journalist of Syrian origin who established the Al Hilal publishing house in Egypt – about Islamic history.

The Islamic educational and cultural institutions in India have continued their devoted activities after independence, in spite of the dreadful nightmare that shook the Muslims physically and morally there on the eve, and in the dawn, of independence. Islamic classical schools, universities and academies – such as Dar ul Uloom and Nadwat ul Ulama in Lucknow, the Osmaniya University and Academy Dairat al Maarif and the other Academy Dairat al Maarif al Numaniya in Hyderabad – had their remarkable contribution under the Islamic rule.

Dar ul Uloom in Dibrugarh and Hyderabad have carried out their educational activities

continuously, in spite of the present critical – hopefully temporary – circumstances that are interrupting the work of the first. The Bohras, a branch of the Ismaili sect flourishing spiritually and materially in Bombay, have carried on their educational and cultural activities in their institution there.

Besides, modern Islamic universities have been added to the classical ones in India since the establishment of Aligarh University by Sayed Ahmed Khan (d. 1898 CE). Aligarh is proud today of its capable Muslim scholars and students, who can contribute to scientific and technological development in the Muslim world as a whole, not only in the Indian sub-continent.

Muliyah University in Delhi has had significant outcome in both the purely educational field and in the Islamic influence it has provided among Indian intellectuals in general in the capital. Dhakir Hussein College, which is named after the former Muslim president of India, includes an enthusiastic teaching staff who work on Arabic and Persian studies and gain respect as capable academics and bright intellectuals. More recently, departments concerned with Islamic and Arabic studies have been attached to various governmental universities and colleges all over India, and the distinguished University of Jawahir-lal Nehru in Delhi may be significant in this respect. In addition to the usual scientific and technological departments in New College in Madras, there is a department concerned with Arabic and Islamic studies, run by devoted staff. The Academy of Abul-Kalam Azad in Hyderabad sponsors research work, public lectures and publications. The Institute of Islamic Studies occupies a beautiful and spacious building within the Hamdard Establishment in Delhi, in which capable scholars in various fields are following the most recent findings in Islamic studies in different countries and working on their own plan for fresh research.

The Circle of Islamic Studies in Srinagar (Kashmir) provides another example of the private cultural institutions that are completely independent of the government (and receive no state financial support). It has gained the respect of intellectuals in Kashmir, especially among the youth. In the universities of various states, departments concerned with studies such as history, philosophy, law, international affairs and journalism have increasingly devoted some of their interests to studies related to Islam and the Muslim world that may be relevant to their field of speciality.

On the other hand, the Jamaa Islamiyya is undertaking an extensive project of establishing a modern Islamic university, Dar ul Huda,

in Hyderabad, which aims to implement modern educational methodology in teaching Islamic studies and to teach the various branches of science from an Islamic perspective - instead of sticking to what may be called "religious curriculum proper" that has been continuously adopted by classical institutions. Such an attitude has inspired the reform of Azhar in Egypt since 1961, but the politically shortsighted goals and the enormous practical mistakes have affected deeply the fruitlessness of that contemporary pioneering attempt.

Islamic schools and colleges at a pre-university level are numerous all over India. Some educational institutions such as Anjuman-i Islam in Bombay and Srinagar (Kashmir) have carried on for a century or more successful efforts in teaching Muslim boys and girls through their spreading schools. The Anglo-Arabic School in Delhi and the Alameen College in Madras represent other examples for these fruitful Muslim efforts in the field of education. Some of the Muslim schools are carrying out their activities all over India devotedly with very limited financial and human resources, whether they rely for their budget on the government or on private funds.

JOURNALISM has always been used as an effective and efficient means of the political and cultural struggle of many peoples for self-assertion, including Muslims. India was no exception in this respect, the same as Egypt or Algeria. Daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines that are published in Urdu or local languages by Muslims, and are concerned with Islam and the Muslim community in India's different states, represent a remarkable Islamic interest in this field. Few Islamic journals are published in English, which has been (since the British colonisation) the lingua franca in the Indian sub-continent. The Jamaa Islamiyya in India provides journals and various publications in many local languages, in addition to its Urdu and English editions, aiming to educate Muslims and enlighten non-Muslims as well about Islam all over India.

Social services are provided by various Muslim organisations in India. Besides the educational and cultural institutions, many Muslim associations and foundations have provided other services, and you can see orphanages, clinics and hospitals among their establishments in many areas. The medical service is offered to Muslim and non-Muslims, and the Muslim schools may include non-Muslims unless they are devoted completely to religious education.

Muslim schools and hospitals in India may represent an example for the effectiveness and fruitfulness of faith in spite of considerable

material limitations. Communist China has claimed for a long time through its ideological propaganda to be a unique model in such a respect, because the Indian experience in general (and that of Muslim Indians in particular) has not been well known outside India.

Some Muslim foundations provide loans to the needy without interest, but with some fair securities for the payment of the loan by easy instalments. Preliminary efforts have been made in the field of Islamic banking. Islamic organisations extend from a general board representing the whole Muslim community in a certain state that supervises the various social activities there, such as the Majlisi Milli Islami in Madras, to organisations concerned with specific goals such as education.

Some Islamic organisations, such as Ahl al Hadith and Tabligh, are concerned with spreading the genuine teachings of Islam to help Muslims to get rid of ignorance, superstition and religious innovations (bida). The Tabligh activists travel all over the country and overseas.

Moreover, while it may be difficult in a semi-continent such as India for a private organisation to practise its activities on a national scale, Jamaa Islamiyya has a network of branches all over the country that are run with relative efficiency. Governmental employees are forbidden by law to join this association, just as they may not join certain extremist Hindu and Marxist organisations (Rashtriya Sewak Sangh; Amand Marg; Lin Pio Group). This may explain the essential need of Jamaa in India for intellectuals.

Nevertheless, associations of Muslim students are developing in different Indian universities. They may be independent or directed by Jamaa Islamiyya. Muslim scholars and technocrats are aware of the need for coordination of their efforts for their own progress and for the development of the community. They do not like their activities to be merely limited to their careers' needs and to be isolated from any public service, but how can this immense, capable power work with the Muslim masses separately from the existing organisational structure of Jamaa, which they cannot join and which has its advantages and its limitations side by side? This represents the dilemma of the Muslim elite in India.

MUSLIMS HAVE been active in spreading their faith in India. Muslim Indians have carried on these activities of dawah in the sub-continent and the neighbouring countries capably, since they are acquainted with the physical, social and cultural surroundings in the area. Indian preachers and merchants carried Islam to southeast Asia and China.

Muslim Indians have continued their enthusiastic activities in spreading Islam all over India after independence. They have had their distinguished experience in addressing their co-citizens through speech, behaviour and publications in different local tongues. The Quran has been translated into these local languages, and Islamic books and magazines published in them. Just as the Muslim individual behaviour of merchants and preachers was effective in introducing Islam to non-Muslims in India in the past, the modern Muslim educational and medical services have attracted the attention of non-Muslim Indians for their common benefit, as they have covered successfully certain localities with a population of different religions.

The Hindu authorities have been touchy about such dawah activities, but Muslims could practise them patiently and quietly without any provocation. The national secular state has proved to be sensible enough when it has tolerated the dawah activities, since they were practised by Muslims for centuries. Special classes for newly-converted Muslim children and adults have been organised at Dar ul Uloom in Dibrugarh, and at other educational institutions.

Practical problems face the preachers of Islam in the application of Islamic teachings among converts, especially in the field of family rules. For example, marriages between certain relatives are forbidden in Islam but permitted in Hinduism. Muslims involved in dawah have to urge the converts to observe Islam by gaining their feelings and conviction in their depths, have to be understanding and sympathetic, and have to avoid any superficial application of the Islamic rules that may dissuade the masses from embracing Islam.

The massive conversion of thousands of the lowest Hindu caste (the Untouchables, or Harijana) to Islam shows how Muslim Indians have been successful in presenting Islam to their co-citizens. The statements of the prime minister about that conversion may not be sufficiently clear, accurate and neutral in the Muslims' opinion, but they have not been connected – nevertheless – with restrictions which are imposed on dawah activities. The Hindus, as a community, have tried to discuss the factors behind the phenomenon objectively, and to contain the problem by a radical improvement of the Harijana situation – something that has been promised and emphasised on many occasions by the Congress Party and the Indian authorities since independence. However, the response of the Indian state to that massive conversion has been, in general, a healthy sign whatever the reservations may be, and any wide nervous and violent reaction could be avoided on the part of the authorities, or on that of the Hindu community.

MUSLIM INDIANS have participated actively in political life. A real participation, on an equal footing to other Indian citizens, is the only proof of the existence of democracy, which is an essential condition for the national state to maintain justly the interests of the nation as a whole without any discrimination. Any autocratic rule would implement the national state and its authorities to serve a certain individual or a favourite group.

The multi-party system is a guarantee for real democracy, especially in an extensive country like India with its huge population and different cultures. Some prominent Muslims have supported the Congress Party since its early establishment: one of the best known was Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad, who became the minister of education in the first cabinet after independence and died in office. He believed in one national democratic state in the whole of India as it was known under the British, in which Muslims would have equal rights to all other citizens.

The policy adopted by the Congress Party to introduce a leading personality from the Indian minorities to the presidency (which is actually a ceremonial position under the constitution) saw Dhakir Hussein become a president.

Muslims have participated in both national and state cabinets and legislatures. When the Congress Party faced its crisis and seemed to lose the necessary power for leading all India, some Muslims decided to participate in the Janata Party, which was formed to oppose the Congress. It ruled the country in a coalition for some time, and some Muslim politicians occupied influential positions.

Moreover, the Muslim League, the party founded especially for the Muslim Indians by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the first president of Pakistan, is still working in India. It is active in some states with high Muslim populations: the Congress itself has had to form a front with the League in the south to face the communists and other opposition groups. Since the Congress has been declining as a national political platform for all India, and the last regional elections have shown that local interests and leadership are becoming dominant in several states, it may be suitable for Muslim Indians to form a new Muslim party or even a Muslim front at the national level that can decide whom it may support locally or nationally on any occasion according to their interests.

This Muslim party or front should have its clear ideological and political programme to maintain the Islamic identity of Muslim Indians, whose number exceeds one hundred million, and to protect their rights and ensure that no sort of discrimination is practised against them in any respect. Such a Muslim political gathering should emphasise, in my

view, at the top of its programme, its loyalty to the national democratic state, and the exclusion of any secessionist attitudes or the establishment of an Islamic state within the known borders of India – with the exception of the Kashmir case only, which has its special situation, and has been the subject of several internal and international statements about its right in self-determination

A MUSLIM PARTY should be devoted to the development of all India in various fields and should stress that any national progress would involve Muslims. Islam teaches Muslims to be always active and cooperative in any human progress and to support any just cause. The faith should prove its soundness through the activities of the believers and their effectiveness in the society in which they live

Islam should provide participants in the political and social life wherever Muslims exist as a minority, as it provides rulers for an Islamic state. Such participants would represent the ethics of Islam and its message of justice, kindness (ihsan) (XVI/90), benevolence (birr, maruf) (II/177, III/104) and setting right any deviation (islah) (IV/114). Muslims cannot live passively in any place, assuming that Islam cannot be effective unless its law is enforced by an Islamic state

Islam is basically a faith that inspires the behaviour of the believer so as to be beneficial in any circumstances, and to "invite unto all that is good, and enjoin the doing of what is right (al maruf) and forbid the doing of what is wrong (al munkar), and these (who do that) shall attain to happiness and success (III/104)." Again: "No good comes out of many confabulations saving such as are devoted to enjoining charity, or the doing of what is virtuous or setting things to rights between people" (IV/114); "And God propounds to you the parable of two men: one of them dumb, unable to do anything of his own accord, and a sheer burden on his master, to whichever task the latter directs him he accomplishes no good. Can such a man be considered equal of another who enjoins the doing of what is right and just, and follows the straight way?" (XVI/76).

It may be significant to know that the Indian government was eager to participate in the first summit of the Muslim countries that was held in Rabat in September 1969, and sent its delegation to the meeting. The late King Faisal, who had long been actually behind the foundation of an international organisation for Muslim countries, thought seemingly that their initiative deserved to be discussed seriously, but the strong opposition of Pakistan at that time led to the idea's exclusion. The Indian delegation returned home bitterly disappointed

However, at that early stage it was emphasised that the meeting was arranged purely to discuss the deteriorating situation of the Palestinian lands under Israeli occupation after the fire had broken out in the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, without any commitment for forming a permanent organisation for Islamic countries

The relations between Pakistan and India seem to be improving, and the suggestion of any form of membership of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for India, which rules more than one hundred million Muslims, may be encouraged. Joining such an Islamic international organisation may help to dissolve the sensitivities – or suspicions – of India about Islam and Muslims since the establishment of the Muslim League or the establishment of Pakistan; moreover, it would strengthen the relations between India and the Muslim countries, which were known before Islam and were strengthened after Islam.

THIS INTERNATIONAL climate of mutual understanding and cooperation would enormously help India just as it would help the Muslim Indians and strengthen their relations with their national state. It may be ironic that one hundred million Muslims do not enjoy any participation in that Islamic international body, while some states each of less than a million people and others of a little more are enjoying its membership! Many Muslim countries enjoying this membership have national secular states.

The idea may be argued against on the grounds that the Indian example may be followed by the Soviet Union or China, which both include tens of millions of Muslims. The US also includes more than three million Muslims among its citizens. I believe that a kind of relation between such countries and the Islamic international organisation may be beneficial for all parties in various fields

Some countries enjoying the membership of the Islamic Conference already have their strong relations with the Soviet Union, and one can imagine that they shape their policies only after a full discussion with the Soviets. However, certain arrangements can be worked out to avoid any complications in critical times. The relation for any country in which Muslims form a considerable minority – something that may be interpreted in figures – may be that of an observer, whose representative can attend the open meetings but cannot vote. Any closed session may be limited exclusively to the countries enjoying full membership

The concerned country should apply for joining the organisation as an observer and should get the approval of a suitable majority

of the members. It should state clearly its respect for the Charter and the regulations of the organisation as a pre-condition for joining. One may suggest a stronger form of membership in the semi-independent agencies related to the organisation, such as the Islamic Organisation for Education, Science and Culture.

IN THIS WAY India and the Muslim world can present a unique international and intercultural cooperation for the mutual benefit and for the common benefit of mankind. Such an experience of cooperation may enjoy a heavier weight and more effectiveness in the world than that which the non-alignment movement has actually acquired.

The Muslims of India, especially their politicians and ideologists, are invited to discuss the

idea. A Muslim ideological party or front that represents the fresh Islamic thinking in India after decades of rich, though bitter, experience since independence may adopt this idea in its programme and explore its practical dimensions, which would probably assert the effectiveness of Islam at the universal level of human relations. They may convince the Indian government to resume its constructive initiative of 1969, which implies that India has considered itself in a sense related to the Muslim world. They may also convince the members of the Islamic Conference to make the necessary organisational adjustments to offer India, and other countries with similar cases, a suitable form of participation.

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IRANIAN OPPOSITION LEADER IN EXILE INTERVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 275, 28 Feb 83 pp 16-18

[Interview with Masud Rajavi, head of the opposition organization Mojahedin-e-Khalq, in Paris, by al-Salami al-Husayni; date of interview not specified]

[Text] Iraqi planes have avoided bombing Iranian cities.

I feel sorry for the Iranian people because of the aid being provided to Khomeyni by Assad and Qadhdhafi.

New developments which have taken place in Iran--especially the renewed fighting on the battle fronts with Iraq and the split which has taken place between Khomeyni and his allies, including people in the Tudeh Party and some men of religion--have given rise to urgent questions not only concerning when the Iraqi-Iranian war will end, but also concerning how much longer Khomeyni's regime can last. One year ago, when I interviewed Masud Rajavi, the leader of the organization Mojahedin-e-Khalq and the head of the National Resistance Council in Iran, he assured me that he would soon be returning to Iran along with Bani-Sadr. More than 1 and 1/2 years have gone by, and Rajavi and Bani-Sadr are still living in the suburbs of Paris. Nevertheless, an important change has occurred in the Iranian situation. First of all, the war [as waged by Iran] has become merely a series of desperate operations engaged in by the Khomeyni regime in order that it survive. In addition to this, the National Resistance Council seems to have become the principal force in Iran which is both effective and capable of filling the vacuum which will be left by the old man. The meeting which Masud Rajavi held with Mr Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister, has provided additional confirmation of the equation which is currently valid in Iran and which, according to Masud Rajavi, consists of the following: "Either we have Khomeyni, war, a crisis, and destruction, or we have the organization Mojahedin-e-Khalq, peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations." Events are proving that this equation alone is the one which has come to apply to Iran today. In order to obtain further clarification of the circumstances of this situation, AL-DUSTUR met with Masud Rajavi in order to conduct this frank interview with him concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the internal situation in Iran, and concerning both these groups allies with Khomeyni as well as those groups allied with the Iranian resistance forces. Of course, the first question which we wanted to put

to the leader of the National Resistance Council after the latest Iranian offensive concerned his assessment of these latest battles--at least from the Iranian point of view. His answer to this first question was as follows:

Masud Rajavi: We have been expecting this offensive for quite a while, and we openly stated this fact in a report which we published. The Khomeyni regime today is continuing to gather its forces and to engage in mobilization for the purpose of preparing for a new offensive. There have been attempts to justify the failure of the recent offensive and the defeat which took place as a result of it. On the streets of Tehran today one finds posters which have arrows pointing in the direction of the battle fronts. Khomeyni's followers are attempting to put pressure on various areas of the capital city for the purpose of materially preparing for the offensive. Khomeyni's officers have already met with those who have been compelled to volunteer for service in the military, and they have told them that the new offensive will be 100 percent successful. They said that the reason for this was that they, by means of their airplanes, had become acquainted in advance with the area where the battles will take place. One officer said that, although the probability of success of the previous offensive was only 20 percent, their likelihood of success with the new offensive was 100 percent. Only a few days before this expected offensive, entire trainloads of draftees were being taken to the front. For example, 200 persons living on only just one of Tehran's most important streets--Nizam Abad Street--were compelled to volunteer for military service. As I said, Khomeyni spent 3 months preparing for this recent offensive and issued several fatwas [religious-legal rulings] in connection with the mobilization. He planned to have the offensive be a large-scale one which would be waged from three areas on the front. These areas were the (Mariwan) area in the north, which is across from the Iraqi city of Mandali, the al-Fukah area in the central area of the front, and the Musian area in the south. As you have already seen, the first phase of this offensive resulted in dire failure and huge numbers of soldiers were killed. Khomeyni then said that he had only sent 4,000 persons to the front, whereas the whole world knew that this was nothing but a boldfaced lie. Two days after the offensive took place Rafsanjani admitted that they had done everything in their power to send as many soldiers to the front as possible. Reports definitely indicate that between 60,000 and 100,000 Iranians were sent to the front.

In the attempt engaged in by the Khomeyni regime to justify the failure of this recent offensive we notice that a new element has entered the picture, and it is something which we must take this opportunity to point out. I already talked about this right after signing the joint communique with Mr Tariq 'Aziz, the deputy prime minister of Iraq. I asserted that this joint communique represented a political turning point in the history of the war. Some people at that time did not realize exactly what I meant by that. However, during the first phase of Khomeyni's offensive it was possible to notice what the effects of this turning point were. The Iranian Army had adopted a somewhat negative attitude toward this new offensive, and the others engaging in the fighting showed no interest

in it. Why was this? The reason was that after this joint communique Khomeyni's aggressive and unpatriotic nature, as far as the Iranian people are concerned, turned out to be something both obvious and definite. Before this communique everyone was asking whether or not Iraq was really prepared to settle for peace on the basis of recognizing the territorial integrity of both countries. However, after Iraq demonstrated that it was prepared to do so and reaffirmed that it wanted peace, what justification was there for this war? After this joint communique was issued, there no longer has been any justification for war. By means of this joint communique Mr Tariq 'Aziz directed an appeal to the Iranian people. He directed the appeal to the Iranian people through me, that is, through a legitimate authority which has the backing of the great majority of the Iranian people and which represents the Iranian people's aspirations. I am still sorry that Khomeyni's aggressive aims have once again led to bloodshed and destruction. This is something which is regrettable, especially as far as my country and my people are concerned. There is no doubt that the number of wounded and killed Iranians has totalled more than 15,000. Most of the hospitals in southern Iran, and even those in the Mashhad area in the eastern part of Iran, are filled with wounded. The fact that the wounded were sent to Mashhad, that is, to a place which is about 1,500 kilometers away from the front, gives you some idea about how many soldiers have been wounded. During the first day alone C-130 airplanes transported large numbers of wounded to the Imam Reza Hospital in Mashhad, and it is now full of wounded soldiers. Nevertheless, and as I said in the joint communique together with Mr Tariq 'Aziz, as long as Khomeyni is not in a situation of severe exhaustion, he will not be willing to conclude peace with Iraq. The reason is that the Khomeyni regime, in view of its instability, no longer has any reason for staying in power and no longer has any means of staying in power than by pursuing the war and continuing with its repression and persecution.

[Question] You have already talked about your meeting with Mr Tariq 'Aziz before I had a chance to ask you a question about this meeting. Nevertheless, let me ask the following about it: Did the two of you make any definite commitments to each other?

[Answer] Mr Tariq 'Aziz expressed to me his profound understanding concerning my request having to do with not bombing civilians and Iranian villages and cities.

[Question] During the meeting there was an agreement to the effect that you would visit Iraq. Did you, on your part, set a date for this visit?

[Answer] In order for me to undertake this visit I must wait until certain necessary conditions have been fulfilled. In principle I see no reason not to make this visit. Naturally the Iranian people will want to know what results I would have obtained as a consequence of this visit. Otherwise a visit such as this one will be exploited in a negative way by Khomeyni's propaganda organs. I have met with Mr Tariq 'Aziz here, and the Iranian people are well aware of what was achieved by means of this meeting. This is particularly true as far as the army is concerned. Military people

who have recently joined our ranks and whose remarks to the press you have no doubt read have assured me of this. They have told me that this joint communique had a tremendous positive effect in the ranks of the army. And if Iraq, during the next few months, refrains from hitting Iranian civilian targets, then certainly the climate inside the Iranian Army and the ranks of the Iranian people will be even more favorable. So as you see, I have no objection in principle to making such a visit. But I have to consider what the results would be of such a visit.

[Question] A minute ago you stated that one of the conditions necessary for peace is that Khomeyni be in a situation of exhaustion so that he will be forced to conclude peace. What kind of exhaustion are you talking about?

[Answer] It is merely a hypothesis which I brought up and only applies in case Khomeyni remains alive and in power. He will only choose to pursue peace if he reaches the point of utter exhaustion. He is not a peaceable person and his nature is that of an aggressive person.

[Question] Do you believe that the attempts at mediation between Iraq and Iran will bring positive results? I have in mind especially the mediation by Algeria which lately appears to have faltered.

[Answer] A year ago, when you interviewed me here, I told you something which by now has become a proven fact. I said that as long as the war represents a means for Khomeyni staying in power, he will not accept peace and will continue the war. It was for this reason that I asserted that he was deceiving all of those who were engaging in mediation. I informed all of the peace mediation committees that they were wasting their time with Khomeyni, although I, at the same time, hoped that they would be successful in their task as long as it was in the interest of the Iranian people. I recently read a press interview with Col Qadhdhafi in the French media, and this interview could provide an answer to your question. Qadhdhafi admitted that he had previously undertaken attempts to bring about peace between Iraq and Iran, but that his attempts, unfortunately, had failed. In any case, as far as Iran is concerned today, there is no solution to the problem other than a military solution. This statement by Qadhdhafi appeared to be a realistic one, although this admission on his part was late in coming. Consequently I believe that it is not possible for any country, whether it is Algeria or any other country, to play a positive and fruitful role in this regard. Furthermore, you must know that MOhamed Seddik Benyahia, the former Algerian minister of foreign affairs, was killed by Khomeyni's bullets, and I believe that the Algerians are fully aware of this fact. This is the reward for all of those who wish to help Khomeyni. It also explains Khomeyni's misanthropic nature. There is no need for me to prove that Khomeyni was the only person who had an interest in seeing Benyahia dead. Before Benyahia left for Tehran, the Algerians told me that he was bringing peace proposals to Khomeyni. They told me that if Khomeyni rejected these proposals, he would pay dearly for this because Algeria had already decided to publicly condemn him if he rejected them.

[Question] There is a strange phenomenon which is taking place and which consists of the fact that two Arab nations--the Syrian and Libyan regimes--are allied with Khomeyni against Iraq in spite of the charters of the Arab League and in spite of the internal situation in Iran. How do you explain this phenomenon?

[Answer] First of all I must say to you that I do not understand it when you say that those two regimes are Arab regimes. This is the problem that you Arabs have. Even though I am an Iranian, I myself must ask you this same question. The Iranian people are also asking this question. Why are you asking me this question? You should put this question to Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and Hafiz al-Assad. The only thing that I can say is that I feel sorry for the Iranian people because of the aid provided by Assad and Qadhafi which is helping to prolong Khomeyni's survival and which is helping him to kill more and more Iranians and freedom-fighters. I, from the bottom of my heart, hope that this phenomenon which you have referred to will end as soon as possible. Let me take this opportunity to ask you to convey to Col Qadhafi and President Assad what I am going to say--on the condition that it will be published exactly as I have said it and that nothing will be added and my words will not be distorted.

[Question] I will pass along your appeal exactly as you say it.

[Answer] In my capacity as leader of the National Council of Iranian Resistance and leader of the Iranian organization Mojahedin-e-Khalq, I ask President Hafiz al-Assad and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi to take a careful look at the legitimate resistance of the Iranian people [to Khomeyni's regime] and the historic aspirations of the Iranian people and their great revolution to achieve freedom and independence--and this is the same revolution which expelled the Shah and which will also bring down Khomeyni, and it is the revolution which Khomeyni betrayed--and I ask that both of them, along with the Iranian people, condemn the crimes of Khomeyni.

[Question] This is as far as Khomeyni's Arab allies are concerned. But there is another nation which, to some degree, is close to Khomeyni by means of a political force which exists in Iran. I have in mind here the USSR and the Tudeh Party. How do you explain the fact that the leaders of the Tudeh Party were recently arrested? Is there some connection here with the contacts going on right now between Iran and the US, or is this merely a matter of some internal measures being taken?

[Answer] In order to understand what has happened, it is necessary to view what Khomeyni has been doing ever since the beginning. We notice that he has been gradually liquidating even his closest aides. In 1979 it was Bazargan's turn, and in 1981 Bani-Sadr was dismissed. During the first few months of Khomeyni's rule, Dr (Sanjabi), head of the National Front and minister of foreign affairs, was forced to submit his resignation. Then the man who was the first head of the Iranian Oil Company was forced to flee abroad since he feared arrest. The same thing was true with the minister of defense and a number of his aides. In 1982 came the turn of Ayatollah Shariatmadari, a religious rival of Khomeyni, who was forced to

give a speech on television by means of which he put an end to his political life. Then Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the former minister of foreign affairs, was arrested and executed, Khosrowqashqai was executed, the first minister of labor during the Khomeyni regime was arrested, and the same thing happened to the leaders of the National Front and others. The position taken by the revolutionary forces, especially Mojahedin-e-Khalq, has been clear from the very beginning. The year 1983 began with the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh Party who were close allies of the Khomeyni regime. So you see that Khomeyni is gradually devouring himself. One could come to the conclusion that the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh Party was the inevitable result of the political isolation and weakness of a regime whose internal situation is gradually deteriorating and which, every day, is endeavoring to maintain its equilibrium by liquidating its allies and supporters. Furthermore, the leaders of the Tudeh Party fell into the trap which they had set for themselves and which they had previously extolled--that is, the trap of terror and repression. The Tudeh Party extolled the Khomeyni regime because this party has no popular base. This is why the party was attempting to penetrate the ranks of the people from above and thereby take power. This type of logic led a party of the proletariat, which is what the Tudeh Party is, to pray in the mosque along with Khomeyni. Furthermore, Khomeyni wanted to utilize the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh Party as a means of winning over the religious hardliners who refused to ally themselves with the Tudeh Party. Today Khomeyni is in a tight spot. This is true both as far as the war is concerned and with respect to the domestic situation. In addition to this, Khomeyni, after liquidating the Tudeh Party, is seeking to obtain foreign protection and weapons, particularly from those who believe that the leaders of the Tudeh Party represent an important factor in the development of Iranian politics and society. The last point to make is the fact that the hardliners have come to fear for their own future. This is particularly true since the regime has failed to put an end to internal resistance and since repression and terror have not brought any results. Faced with this situation, Khomeyni has been forced to pretend to introduce reforms. But since he is incapable of introducing reforms as long as the terror and repression continues, he has attempted, by means of arresting the Tudeh Party leaders, to gain favor with some of his aides who were worried about the dark future they might be facing. At this point I would like to say that the leader of the Tudeh Party used to openly declare that he participated along with Khomeyni in persecuting and oppressing us, and I would like to say that several times he demanded that we be liquidated and that he personally demanded that I be extradited from France in order to be executed in Tehran.

Nevertheless, in spite of all this, and in spite of the fact that the leaders of the Tudeh Party participated in oppressing us, we in the organization Mojahedin-e-Khalq condemn--as always, and as we have done in the past--the arrests, emergency trials, and repression being directed against all Iranian political forces--even when against the members of the Tudeh Party and pro-Shah monarchist groups. We condemn the torture, repression, executions, and emergency trials, no matter who the victims are.

[Question] We would like to ask you about your allies, especially your connection with the Palestinian resistance organizations which initially had relations with the Khomeyni regime and then disassociated themselves from it. What is the status of your relations with the Palestinian resistance organizations?

[Answer] Perhaps you recall that Mr Hani al-Hasan, when he came here to see me, asked me to visit Mr Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut since he realized who his strategic ally was. And this time too, when I met with Mr Hani al-Hasan, complete mutual understanding prevailed between us. But Khomeyni, on the other hand, is engaging in plotting against the leadership of the PLO, especially Yasir 'Arafat. The official Iranian press describes 'Arafat as a traitor and calls upon the Palestinians to follow Khomeyni as their leader. Of course, Khomeyni's slogans concerning Palestine do not fool anyone today. If you ask me about the attitude of the Palestinian resistance organizations toward Khomeyni, my answer is that I believe that if you open up the hearts of the PLO leaders, the only thing that you will find is hatred and dislike for Khomeyni. I also believe that everyone now knows the truth about Khomeyni, especially his role in the tragedy which has befallen Lebanon. For this reason there was total mutual understanding between me and Hani al-Hasan concerning bringing about a just peace in the Middle East.

[Question] There is also another phenomenon which involves a good deal of inconsistency. On the one hand, the Khomeyni regime is attempting to export its "revolution," along with all of its bloodshed and repression, via groups which now exist in Arab North Africa, especially Algeria and Tunisia. And in addition to this Khomeyni's followers are engaging in the smuggling of narcotics, as happened with the son of the pilot who managed to fly you out to France. How do you explain this phenomenon?

[Answer] Khomeyni's methods are always the same. They always involve terror and repression, and they are always against peace. I do not know by name the groups which you have mentioned and which are working in the interests of Khomeyni in North Africa. I believe that they are men in the street who do not know the truth about Khomeyni and know nothing about his crimes.

[Question] I do not believe that Ahmed Ben Bella, for example, is unaware of all of this. Do You?!

[Answer] I am talking about the masses of people who do not know anything about Khomeyni. I assure you that what we have undertaken and the sacrifices which we have undergone have once and for all destroyed Khomeyni's image and uncovered the complete truth about him. We the freedom-fighters of the Iranian people have given our lives for this and have paid a very high price. For example, I recently read a report issued by the UN which considered Khomeyni to be at the top of the list of the world's worst rulers and considered that his record was the worst in terms of crimes committed such as killing, repression, and executions. I would like to take this opportunity right now to clarify just who Khomeyni is. He is a man who belongs to the Dark Ages, who is against progress,

knowledge, and education, and who dreams of establishing an empire extending from Indonesia to Morocco which he would rule. This is what he wrote 20 years ago. He believes in expansion and believes in a world which has no borders, as was the case in the Dark Ages. After Khomeyni falls from power we will have to spend several years concentrating only on our own problems in Iran in order to correct everything that has been ruined by Khomeyni. We will have to spend Iran's income from oil for a long period of time in order to rebuild everything that has been destroyed. [End of interview]

Before I said farewell to Masud Rajavi, we talked about the situation in Arab North Africa. He appeared to me to be interested in what was going on in a number of the countries in North Africa, especially Algeria and Tunisia where elements with connections to the Khomeyni regime are active and which Rajavi describes as being "elements of sabotage and terror." Will this concern on his part lead to a meeting between officials of the Algerian government and Masud Rajavi and the Iranian National Resistance Council in the near future? This, in any case, is something which Rajavi wishes to see happen in order to prevent "sabotage by Khomeyni."

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CSO: 4504/17

COMMISSION REPORTS ON POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 26 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The chalking up of a new population strategy by the National Population Commission (NPC) of which the Prime Minister is the chairman is designed to bring down the present alarming growth rate of 2.7 percent to the more manageable and realistic 1.2 percent by the end of the current century. Notwithstanding the natural scepticism over what does appear to be an ambitious target, specially since the population growth rate after 1971 went up despite the availability of family planning services, the new strategy drawn up by the National Population Commission under which priority is given to five areas is encouraging. This is because the present growth rate cannot be afforded. The economy has not registered any meaningful growth, the agricultural sector is still the dominant economic area and its growth has been very limited, the country's resource base is low and finally, the vast majority of the people cannot still read and write. All these factors combine to make the NPC task an arduous one. Nevertheless curtailing the population growth rate is the only means over overcoming the problems of poverty.

The NPC p-iority areas encompass some of the more important sectors of population planning. These include measures meeting the demand for family planning services for those willing but unable to get them so far, integrating family planning into general socio-economic programmes; emphasising the status of women; the association of governmental organisations in population related programmes; and the control of immigration. This NPC strategy is undoubtedly sound. However, much will depend on how it is implemented in terms of programmes. While there is no doubt that family planning services must be provided to those willing but unable to receive them so far, the strategy to integrate population related programmes into the general socio-economic schemes cannot but have a lasting impact on the population growth rate. This strategy, in limited sense, has been tried before, specially with respect to integrated health services. That family planning oriented programmes are to be integrated with others should thus have a positive bearing on the population front. Essential as it is to bring down the birth rate, it is equally important, to do the same in the case of immigration. Obviously, no one has a right to tell the Nepalese people to curb their family size if there is no check at all

into the flow of aliens into the country. The curb on immigration, must therefore be enforced with greater seriousness than that in bringing down of the fertility rate.

This apart, it is also essential that population related activities are made as attractive as possible. In this respect, the decision of His Majesty's Government to initiate measures in support of the NPC population design cannot but be welcomed. This not only means providing encouragement and incentive to family planning accepters but also building up the necessary manpower to ensure the success of the blueprint. That the government has decided to provide monetary incentives to two-child employees is as welcome as the move to depute trained doctors and paramedics to different parts of the Kingdom for popularising family planning programmes. Containing the growth of population to a manageable rate has assumed critical importance today. As such, these programmes must be implemented with a degree of sincerity that is commensurate to its obvious urgency.

CSO: 4600/443

FLOOD CONTROL, LAND USE DISCUSSED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 11 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The dilemma of the degradation of the Himalayan environment will be the focus of yet another international body. ICIMOD (the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development) is an organisation which was established in 1981 based on an agreement between HMG and UNESCO. This is an autonomous international organisation and will be formally inaugurated in October this year during which time, according to a news agency report, an international symposium on "Mountain Development 2000: Challenges and Opportunities" will apparently be held.

The environmental challenge of the Himalaya needs constant reiteration for action to take root. How many more trees have to be felled for the message to get across to the people at large that indiscriminate felling without reforestation will not only precipitate a fuel famine, but will also wash off all their cropland? How many more organisations like ICIMOD have to be constituted to ensure that there is a parallel awareness and motivation in the policy-making level for forceful and effective environmental remedial action? And even if both these aspects bear positive results, how long will it take for nature to stage a comeback in the Himalaya? The answer, as they say, is blowing in the wind. A moist wind that blows up from the Bay of Bengal every year bringing with it, life giving rain. The people of the Himalayan watershed depend on this manna from heaven which lasts three months to virtually sustain them for the rest of the year. It is the monsoon that still decides. Irrigation in the breadbaskets of the southern plains, although the target of much development funding, has not been able to sustain a food surplus to tide over years of monsoon failures. Migration into the Terai has further fragmented land holding making the limited arable land no more able to feed the people that till it. Flooding in the plains is getting worse, a direct and irreversible reaction to the denudation of the mountains upstream. The forest area of Nepal may still be seen, in satellite pictures, to cover a total of 20 percent of the total land areas of the country. But how can satellites see that the undergrowth even in these forests have been virtually devoured by grazing cattle and felling for fodder and fuel? Closer to the capital, who is monitoring the indiscriminate felling of the remaining forests on the rim of the

Kathmandu Valley (Phulchoki, Chitlang Pass, Shivapuri)? The few remaining patches of green around the Valley are fast disappearing to meet the energy demands of the urban demand of Kathmandu itself. Young trees arrive on human back, while standing oak and rhodendron forests are being set on fire for charcoal.

There might be some hope in an organisation like ICIMOD which can help to monitor and gauge the environmental impact of all these problems, boil them in their think-tanks, and may be come up not only with solutions, but with concrete countermeasures which take into account the whole gamut of the dilemmas which are contributing to this degradation. The recommendations of course need urgent followup based on a strategy of tackling fundamental ecological issues at fundamental levels. As they say, the best solution is the simplest. It may be the simple that is eluding us!

CSO: 4600/443

ECONOMIC INITIATIVES REPORTED IN VARIOUS SECTORS

Jomsom Hydroelectric Project Discussed

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 29 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The news from Jomsom is that the small hydro-electric project has started supplying this important trading outpost and several surrounding villages with electricity. The mini-hydel project with a capacity of 260 kilowatts has brought the light of development to this remote district which, due to its geographical location suffers from inadequate rainfall and inaccessibility. The Jomsom area has also in recent years evolved into a major tourist centre, being the site of the only airfield in the area, as well as being the starting point for most trekkers crossing the Thorung La pass into Manang. The boost that electricity will give to Jomsom cannot be overestimated, both in terms of alleviating the hardships of the people of trans-Himalayan Nepal, but also encouraging village-based industries. The Jomsom plant is also remarkable from the point of view that it has been constructed by Nepali engineers, who have used as far as possible indigenous material for the construction. Built at a cost of Rs. 11.3 million, which was made available by His Majesty's Government as well as the OPEC Fund, the power plant is another milestone (albeit of a different scale) in the harnessing of Nepal's hydro-power potential for the benefit of the people at the grass root level.

This might also be a good time to recapitulate on the whole dilemma of rural electrification in Nepal. While it is said, in the early days of development planning in this country, that electrification was easy business requiring nothing more than the construction of dams to make the falling water turn the turbines and take the electricity out to the villages to light them up. Rural electrification not only turned out not to be as simple as that; planners also found that there were hidden pitfalls on the path. The true side effects of rural electrification has only now come to be felt in areas which have brought electricity to their homes. [as published] It was found, for example, that generally electricity only lights up the homes of people who have been traditionally well off. The spurt to cottage industries that electricity was supposed to have catalysed never really materialised. In other parts of Nepal,

it has been found that far from reducing the consumption of firewood, the advent of electricity has meant that villagers stay up longer at night burning more wood in the process. Bringing electricity into areas of tourist interest like Jomsom may also be followed by ugly construction and crooked timber transmission lines scarring the landscape. Although the local people would obviously not mind this, some thought must be given to visual pollution of this type simply because it is a tourism area.

So how does one ensure that rural electrification is not just a cosmetic brightness, but a project that makes a broad and overall impact on the improvement of the quality of life of the people living in the rural areas. What planners have to bear in mind, therefore, is to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of building small power stations (of up to 300 kilowatts)--because if villagers started using the power to run industries or for heating (the actual consumption aspect besides lighting) the plants would no longer be able to meet the demand. The goal of rural electrification therefore should not only be to light up the villages, but to accelerate the pace of development by creating employment generating schemes in the villages.

Japanese Assistance Increased

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 26 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] Japan's economic cooperation to Nepal has increased substantially in recent years.

Japanese economic and technical assistance to Nepal totalled more than 2,200 million rupees, more than half of which has come as grant assistance.

Until 1969, Japan had lend only technical cooperation through overseas technical cooperation agency. [as published] Financial assistance, grant, loans and volunteer services were added to it in 1970.

The flow of assistance from Japan increased remarkably following the state visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Japan in 1978.

Consequently, as of October 1982, Japan's economic and technical cooperation with Nepal exceeded 2,200 million rupees, 58 percent of which came as grant assistance.

Contributing primarily to priority areas selected by His Majesty's Government, Japan has supported projects in the field of agriculture, power generation and distribution, health, transportation, radio and telecommunications and human resources development.

The first exchange of note extending 36 million yen loan assistance was signed between the two countries in March 1970. It was provided to Nepal Industrial Development Corporation by the export-import bank of Japan.

The second and third loan assistance of 4,005 billion yen was extended for the construction of Kulekhani No. 1 hydro-electric project which was completed recently.

Japan has also decided to extend loan assistance for the construction of Kulekhani No. 2 hydel project, pledging 7.344 billion yen for engineering services, preparatory and civil works.

Since 1970, Japan has extended grant assistance amounting to 24.78 billion yen, that is 1,300 million rupees.

Sixty percent of this amount was allocated for "general" grant assistance under which various facilities have been built and small size steel bars, cement, textile, equipment and machinery for drinking water and other projects were procured.

About 38 percent of the total grant assistance was allocated to boost food production.

In addition, the total grant assistance for debt-relief since 1978 has exceeded 20.1 million rupees.

Several Japanese agencies such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japanese Overseas Cooperation volunteers and private agencies have also been involved in various development-oriented works in Nepal.

In view of the food shortfall this year due to drought in the Kingdom, Japan provided a grant for food aid under which Nepal received six thousand tons of rice.

Several other projects with Japanese involvement are on the cards. For example, the feasibility study of Sapta Gandaki hydro-electric project has been completed.

Two other surveys concerning the preparatory work on the master plan of Koshi river basin water resources development project and the feasibility study of rural telecommunication network project have also been initiated.

Next month, six Japanese experts will be arriving here for the construction of a new model plant of natural gas in the valley and it is expected to be completed this May.

This March, the construction of a new studio centre and two transmitting stations in Kathmandu and Pokhara, and also the construction of the first phase of Tribhuvan University teaching hospital will be completed. (RSS)

Longterm Japanese Development Projected

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The signing Monday of two separate protocols bringing to Rs. 174 million the total Japanese grant assistance to Nepal comes at a time when

the country is still experiencing the after affects of the failure of the monsoon rains last year. It was only appropriate, therefore, that the Japanese government keeping this in mind, as well as the longer-term food security needs of the country, has designed the aid package to boost Nepal's food production. According to a press release from the Finance Ministry, the first agreement concluded Monday makes available Rs. 150 million for the purchase of machinery and equipment for deep tube wells, shallow tube wells, micro hydraulic power generators and pumps as well as to meet the transportation cost of these materials. The mechanism for the disbursement of this aid, according to the Ministry, will entail the sale of these commodities the proceeds of which will be used for the agricultural development of the country. Under the second agreement, 24 million rupees are earmarked for the purchase and transportation of equipment and materials for tubewells, which will be used for the implementation of rural water supply projects.

The timeliness of this generous grant assistance from the Japanese government, for which the Assistant Finance Minister Mr. Gagan Jung Bahadur Singh expressed sincere appreciation on behalf of His Majesty's Government, is underscored by the fact that the government has rallied its strength to overcome the present foodgrain deficit. According to official figures, there was a shortfall this year of up to 15 percent in the total four million metric tons of grain that was harvested in the country last year. Altogether 66,000 metric tons of food grain aid has been committed to tide over the present crisis by friendly countries, of which, incidentally, six thousands tons come from Japan. [as published] The Japanese parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yozo Ishikawa, in fact told newsmen in a press conference Monday that he realised that the gap between what Nepal had appealed for to carry her over the shortfall and the actual commitments so far have been great, and Mr. Ishikawa added that the Japanese government would study Nepal's request for more food assistance.

Mr Ishikawa also disclosed that a 4.8 billion yen Japanese concessional loan for the completion of the second phase of the 32 megawatt Kulekhani Project. [as published] Here again, the areas of Japanese interest in Nepal's long-term development seems to be hinged on this country's effective harnessing of the country's vast hydro-power potential. [as published] Water power is also reported to have figured in the visiting Japanese dignitary's talks. Foreign and Water Resources Minister Gen Padma Bahadur Khatiwada's week's agreement was also closely followed an agreement between Nepal and Japan which provided a 6.59 million rupee grant assistance to meet the repayment of debts during the period of the last one year. [as published] The visit has also been a time to take a fresh look at the extent of the Nepal-Japan technical cooperation which reached a volume of over 51 billion yen. Mr. Ishikawa's visit, therefore has once more underlined Japan's deep commitment to Nepal's development efforts, and the continued support that she has been giving to Nepal's immediate and long-term needs.

Status of Development Projects Reviewed

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Reports of implementations of development projects have been received here.

Lalitpur:

The 185 ft long main sewage at ward No. 3 (Pulchok) in Lalitpur district has been completed at a cost of thirty thousand rupees.

The sewage joins in the outlets from houses and chowks in Pulchok area, it is learnt.

Pokhara:

A 14-kilometre long mule trail has been built to join Namajung, Parche, Sitdujure and Chharchok village panchayats.

According to upa pradhan pancha of Namajung village panchayat, three thousand people contributed free labour to build the trail as well as some minor bridges over the rivulets within the boundaries of four village panchayats.

Explosives had also been used to cut through huge and rugged rocky mountains at certain places, it is learnt.

The trail construction committee was headed by former pradhan pancha Dambar Bahadur Gurung.

Nepalgunj:

Bheri zonal commissioner Jagadish Jha recently declared open the office of the cottage industries development office established here.

The function held under the chairmanship of pradhan panch of Nepalgunj town panchayat Purna Man Azad was also addressed by President of Nepalgunj Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry Kedar Nath Tandon.

Sagarmatha:

Sagarmatha zonal commissioner Samsul Haq laid the foundation stone of an annexe to a lower secondary school building at Ramol village panchayat in Siraha district.

The building is being constructed at a cost of 15 thousand rupees.

Local people are to contribute voluntary labour for the building construction, according to district Labour Organisation President Erpan Siddiqi.

Palpa:

Former district panchayat President Prem Prakash Nepal recently declared open the building of Gyanodaya Primary School of Chiripani village panchayat.

Bharatpur:

Repair of the nine-kilometre road connecting Sukranagar village panchayat with Chanauli Bazar has been completed.

The repair work cost about 20 thousand rupees.

Charikot:

A drinking water project has been launched at the estimated cost of 67,660 rupees at Bhirkot village panchayat of Dolkha district.

The district panchayat contributed 47,728 rupees and the rest was borne through voluntary labour of the people.

Baglung:

Repair of the building and furniture of the Dattradung village panchayat of the district was completed by voluntary labour of the people and 21 quintals of wheat received under the food for work programme.

Kavre:

Local pradhan pancha Gyan Bahadur Lama recently laid the foundation stone of the Bal Ujjwal Primary School building at Purana Gaun Dapcha Gaun panchayat of the district.

A drinking water project is to be launched at Lapilang village panchayat of the district at the cost of 126 thousand rupees. The district panchayat has made available the grants-in-aid of one hundred thousand rupees for the purpose.

Ilam:

A nine-kilometre long irrigation canal is being constructed at Ghuseni village panchayat of the district.

The Irrigation Department of His Majesty's Government has provided the grants-in-aid of 20 thousand rupees for the purpose.

According to the village panchayat, voluntary labour will be mobilised for completing the remaining work. (RSS)

Foodgrain Policy Evaluated

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 4 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The recent statement by the Minister of State for Agriculture Devnarayan Yadav at a three day Ministerial consultation meeting on "National Food Policies and Strategies in Asia" organised in Manila that in the last decade Nepal's food-grain production increased at an annual rate of about 1.6 per cent while the population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent annually once again brings to the fore Nepal's attempts at self-sufficiency in food grains.

There was a time when we were not only self-sufficient in food-grains, but also were an exporter of this surplus commodity. Times have, however, changed and we have begun to rely on food-imports. No doubt this year's deficit of beyond 150,000mt caused mainly due to the prolonged drought is exceptional. Nevertheless, it speaks very unequivocally, among other things, of how reliant we still are on the vagaries of the monsoon.

The fact that despite the high priority the agricultural sector has received in successive developmental plans there is such a meagre turnover is indeed cause for dismay. The proper identification of all possible reasons as to the cause of this unfruitfuling of expectations thus need careful deliberation. [as published] Mention also must be made of the fact that whatever measures are finally undertaken, public participation must never be overlooked. In this regard, the food for work programme launched by His Majesty's Government must be stressed and further intensified. And this for the simple if compelling reason that it provides employment to subsistence and landless labourers in rural areas.

Hill areas account for about 60% of the population and are deficient in food grains production. The narrow strip of land to the south known as the Terai which is responsible for about 65% of the total foodgrains production is aptly termed the granary of Nepal. However, this should not delude us into thinking that this region shall always continue to be what it is irrespective of our shortcoming. Indeed, it is to be remembered that unless the policy of enhancing the economic viability of the hill regions is pursued with redoubled rigour, this narrow strip of land shall continue to face the onslaught of an ever increasing population.

The idea of establishing an "emergency stock" to be mobilised as and when needed, and also of establishing a buffer stock at a level of 10% of the production of the major foodgrains is thus both welcome as well as essential to insure against insecurity on the food front in the future. Besides its primary role of helping meet the food requirements in times of need, this measure may also help check the inflationary spiral of food-grains prices and so help create a more stable internal market whose only objective is not to go on rising indiscriminately.

CSO: 4600/442

JATOI SAYS PPP TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH MASSES

Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 p 5

[Text]

NAWABSHAH, March, 19: Former Sindh Chief Minister and a leader of defunct People's Party, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, has said that contact with the masses will be maintained "at every cost, even if we have to go to jails."

He was speaking to newsmen at a reception given by Mr Sher Ali Jamali at Bandha, some 40 kilometers from here.

He said even expulsion of party leaders from districts and provinces could not deter them from meeting people.

Mr Jatoi said that he would "defy all restrictions on his extensive tour of the province next month."

To a question, Mr Jatoi said that MRD would not attend any government-sponsored round table conference. MRD, he said, has already declared its point of view that it would not accept anything

less than holding of general election under the 1973 Constitution and transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people.

When asked about the detention of Miss Benazir, Mr Jatoi said that lawyers had been contacted to challenge her continued detention.

He remarked that members of the defunct People's Party who had joined the Federal Council or the Government had been expelled from the party and that they would never be taken back.

To another question, Mr Jatoi said the introduction of Ushr would be added burden on farmers who were already under great pressure.

He told a questioner that transfer of printing of text-books to Lahore would greatly effect the printing press industry in Sind and it would render hundreds of workers jobless.

CSO: 4600/460

SOVIET, AFGHAN TROOP BUILDUP NEAR BORDER REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, March 19--There has been a further concentration of Kabul Government and Soviet troops in the southern provinces bordering Pakistan, BBC reported.

The radio quoting Western diplomats said the troops movement coincides with the recent upsurge in activity by anti-Communist guerrillas.

Western diplomats, according to BBC, say the troops movement include the arrival in late February of a large Soviet column at the Jalalabad garrison, to the east of Kabul and about fifty miles from the Pakistan border. They say the reinforcement included more than eighty armoured vehicles.

The pro-Government forces are reported to have carried out a series of anti-guerrilla operations in areas around Jalalabad last month, after the city's airport was attacked for the third time since December. The diplomats also say that a military transport plane was shot down by guerrillas near Jalalabad in the first week of March and there were believed to be dozens of casualties.

To the south-west, the diplomats say, there were more reports of troops concentration around Kandahar, and it is a new evidence of an upsurge in resistance activity in that area. A district to the west of the city, where there were said to be frequent attacks on convoys, is reported to have been in the hands of the resistance for the past few weeks, after guerrillas attacked local administrative headquarters and forced the officials to flee to Kabul.

These diplomats further say there has also been an increase in activity in another southern province, Ghazni, mainly in the form of ambushes on convoys travelling along the Kabul Highway. They add that more than a dozen soldiers were killed or abducted in the Ghazni town early this month. While a senior officer was wounded in an assassination attempt.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have repulsed yet another heavy offensive in Shewaki area southeast of Kabul on March 12 killing as many as twelve troops including a very important Kabul spy, Shahmard.

According to the Afghan Islamic Press, the attack was supported by some fifty tanks and armoured vehicles who destroyed a large number of houses and killed three old men. The attackers also looted the civil population two women of the locality ran away and jumped into Logar River for fear of being disgraced.
APP/PPI

MRD MEETING HELD; DEMANDS VOICED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

HYDERABAD, March 12: A meeting of the MRD, Hyderabad, held at the residence of Mr Shakeel Ahmed Pathan, a leader of Mahaz Azadi, discussed organisational matters of MRD as well as political, economic and foreign policies of the country and expressed grave concern over the overall situation obtaining in the country. Mr Farooqul Hassan Jeelani (Tehrik-i-Istiqlal) the MRD Convener of the current month, presided.

Those who addressed the meeting included Mr Abdul Rehman Sheikh, advocate, and Hafiz Siraj (PDP), Mr Manzoor Sheikh (Pakistan Awami Tehrik), Mr Usman Kennedy (PPP), Mr Shakeel Ahmed Pathan and Khursheed Ahmad Sheikh (QMA), Messrs Khaliq G. Khan and Farooqul Hassan Jeelani (T.I.).

The Secretary, Information, MRD, Hyderabad district, was also present. The meeting, through a resolution, made it clear that there were no differences whatsoever among the MRD constituents and expressed hope that the message of MRD would reach every nook and corner of the country.

The meeting demanded holding of general elections under the 1973 Constitution and transfer of power to the elected representatives.

The meeting also demanded immediate release of Agha Saifullah, Raza Mughal, Asad Gadi, Saifullah Jatui, Ayaz Soomro, Khan Mohammad Panwhar, Gul Mohammad Jhakrani, Shams Gopang, Imdad Chandio, Sher Mohammad Mangrio, Ghansham Prashad and other workers, peasants and political workers.

CSO: 4600/450

NAFEES SIDDIQUI PRESENTS PLAN FOR DEMOCRACY

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 12: Mr. Nafees Siddiqui, a leader of MRD presented at a Press conference here a detailed plan he had evolved for restoration of democracy, civil liberties and human rights in the country.

The proposed plan, he hoped, will help get the nation out of crisis.

Mr. Siddiqui said the nation could effectively be motivated by forming an intellectual lobby as the issues the country was facing were multi-dimensional.

He said, a national convention to be attended by retired judges, university vice-chancellors, lawyers, labour leaders, women, farmers and students will be held sometime in April this year to determine future direction.

He asked the people from all walks of life to have a close look on the present situation which, he said, was extremely disappointing.

He said, various study circles will be set up in all the major cities in order to know the nature and magnitude of the issues before suggesting any remedy.

Mr. Siddiqui said, efforts were in progress to get the exact number of political prisoners in the country. The biodata of those who had been jailed on political grounds would be made public shortly. He warned that any efforts to amend the 1973 Constitution will serve no positive purpose.

CSO: 4600/450

SIND GOVERNOR VISITS SLAG HOUSE

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 p 12

[Text] Lt-Gen. S.M. Abbasi, Governor of Sind, yesterday, inspected a "Slag House" and "Rice Husk Ash House" at the Building Research Station on Hub River Road. of two rooms two verandahs, a kitchen, a bath with W.C. on a covered area of 678 sq. ft. costing about Rs.44,741. traditional methods would cost Rs.71,061. Mr. Z.A. Nizami, Director-General of KDA, informed the Governor about the plan for constructing 2000 such houses by using steel slag in Shah Latif Town and Deh Surjani, with slag mixture of lime, silica and alumina.

These model houses have been constructed in collaboration with KDA and Pakistan Steel for the first time in the country and consist of two rooms two verandahs, a kitchen, a bath with W.C. on a covered area of 678 sq. ft. costing about Rs.44,741. The Director of Research Station, Mr. M. Sulaiman, informed the Governor that a similar house if built with cement blocks and other

CSO: 4600/450

PROSPECTS FOR JAPANESE INVESTMENT DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 Business Supplement pp 1, IV

[Article by S. G. M. Budruddin]

[Text]

THE INHERENT potentials for expanding economic cooperation between Pakistan and Japan were examined and discussed in some detail by Pakistan's economic community last week. The opportunity was provided by a visit to Karachi by Japan's ambassador to Pakistan.

Mr Shinichi Yanai, who was named to succeed Mr. Tateo Suzuki as his country's envoy to Pakistan in August last year, and joined his post in October, was making his first visit to Karachi, which he described as "one of the most important areas of Pakistan's economic activities."

As one who has been closely involved in economic projections and administration in his country, he rightly felt, perhaps, that he was somewhat delayed in visiting the economic city, Karachi. But he made up for it by freely exchanging views on economic issues that concern Japan and Pakistan, with businessmen, industrialists and also newsmen.

The ambassador rightly reiterated that Japan is a top contributor of economic assistance to Pakistan and a major partner in trade. As he said in answer to a question, there are no problems between the two countries. On the other hand, the potential for in-

creased cooperation in the form of private Japanese investment and for expansion of mutual trade, especially larger exports by Pakistan, as he said, were immense.

But how the excellent potential can be realised in practical terms? Mr Yanai had some very cogent answers to the questions put to him by Dawn Economic & Business Review, relating to the imbalance in the trade between the two countries as well as concerning the flow of private Japanese investment to Pakistan.

As far as the adverse balance of trade is concerned, Mr Yanai appeared to imply that Pakistan need not worry about the adverse balance of payments arising from it because the large Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) adequately helps Pakistan in terms of foreign exchange resources.

According to him Japan's ODA to Pakistan, beginning in 1961 and till the end of 1982, totalled 370.6 billion yen, which worked out to Rs 20.2 billion at current exchange rates.

It might be recalled here that in 1981-82, total imports from Japan to Pakistan were valued at Rs 7.16 billion against Pakistan's total exports to Japan of the value of Rs 2.22 billion, leaving a trade deficit of the order of Rs 4.94 billion.

Mr Yanai did not rule out the need or the possibility of larger

Pakistani exports to Japan. Maintaining that Japan's is one of the most open trade economies, he said, there would be room for increasing Pakistani exports provided the items could "sufficiently cope with international competition."

He also offered Japanese cooperation for the improvement of quality and other factors necessary for export promotion, under government-to-government technical cooperation scheme, if so required.

Asked about the prospect of Pakistan exporting food items to Japan, Mr Yanai said that he could visualise the prospect of large exports of shrimps, of which there was considerable demand in Japan.

Gwadar project

In this context, when his attention was drawn to an agreement between the two countries for developing a modern fishing port in Gwadar and the present status, Mr Yanai disclosed that "we have dropped the idea."

Asked why Japan had given up the project, the ambassador said that it was felt that the economic benefits accruing from the project would not be commensurate with the Japanese resources invested, and the resources could be employed more beneficially elsewhere.

Mr Yanai emphasised that the reasons for the decision were purely economic. He said the possibility, in a long-term perspective,

of Gwadar being developed into a naval port by Pakistan could be there but the Japanese decision was based on wholly economic factors. It did not relate to the current situation in the region either, he said.

Asked why Japan was not assisting Pakistan in the setting up of large projects, in the public sector, as it did in the 1960s when it helped in the establishment of a steel mill, a fertiliser factory and a power station in former East Pakistan, he said if there was such an impression it needed to be dispelled.

Mr Yanai said that the ODA covered several public sector projects and, in addition, even the Japanese car manufacturers, Suzuki, have joined up in a sizeable project with a state-owned corporation. He expressed the hope that Japanese economic cooperation would further expand in terms of Pakistan's Sixth Plan which is expected to provide greater scope and incentives.

When Mr Yanai was asked about how private Japanese investors felt about investing in Pakistan, he said, that generally speaking, they thought that conditions were "not yet ripe" for investment in Pakistan.

Asked to identify the factors that Japanese investors regarded as "negative", Mr Yanai said that in the past changing regulations and delays in decision-making were such factors. Then, Japanese industrialists believed that as a result of the outflow to the Middle East, there was also a scarcity of technically trained manpower in Pakistan at present.

In this context, when he was asked about the scope and size of technical cooperation between Pakistan and Japan, Mr Yanai said, somehow they have remained very limited. "Japan sends experts and research workers to developing countries and also accepts trainees. But there are only eight Japanese experts in Pakistan and few trainees go to Japan," he pointed out.

Asked about the prospect of Japanese help in transfer of technology to Pakistan, the ambassador agreed that there was considerable scope for this but Pakistan should first develop its capacity to absorb higher technology which it wants to acquire through transfer.

He said that in the light of Japan's own experience he could say that in the present stage of its development, Pakistan should give

greater attention to developing what were called middle technologies and then move forward to highly sophisticated technology.

Mr Yanai said that in his opinion, the technical manpower in Pakistan was qualitatively better than those in some other Asian countries and that was why it had been in demand in the Middle East and even in European countries. They could absorb new technological advancements more easily.

When asked in what specific areas, Japan was likely to help during the Sixth Plan period, Mr Yanai indicated that it could help in conceptual projection in the transport sector. "You have several projects in the energy sector. We cannot support all of them but according to the availability of our resources, we will pick up some, in terms of the priority of your government", he said.

Responding to a question about the study that Japan had agreed to undertake in the past for an underground railway system for Karachi, the ambassador said that not much progress was made. "For the last about six years, no request was received from Pakistan in this regard. If a request is made, we could help", the ambassador said.

DEBT RESCHEDULING: POTENTIAL FOR TROUBLE EXAMINED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 Business Supplement p III

[Article by M. B. Naqvi]

[Text] Come June 30 next and we shall face the problem of debt servicing. The officials whose business it is to worry over these things are worried not at all. Why is a question that is answered with only knowing smiles.

The current budget makes a provision of no more than, or rather as much as, Rs. 12,384 million for the purpose. But will that be enough? There is no chance it can be. Why? Because, if it is recalled, there was a rescheduling on January 15, 1980. That was for 18 months. The benefits under it expire on June 30, 1983. Thus our payments liabilities will be more than ordinary (for the year 1982-83 as well as 1983-84).

What has been the benefit from this past rescheduling? The IMF says it is 232 million dollars over these 18 months. Pakistan did ask for fresh rescheduling this year and made out a strong case. Our Sixth Plan, as a whole, hangs by just this one thread: Rescheduling of our debts for the coming five years. The IMF and its brothers in the IBRD are too polite to say no. Even its watered down version--the immediate accommodation for a short period--has not been acceded to. The question will be considered in November 1983.

Thus the budget of 1982-83 will have started without any rescheduling. The Sixth Five-year Plan--that is largely predicated on net foreign aid being so far in excess of debt servicing liabilities as to finance about, at least, 65 per cent of the Plan expenditures--will have started as a shot in the dark. There is an influential school of officials that believes the Plan should be postponed for the time being and we should remain content with the annual development plans (ADPs)--as has been the case so far. But there are others who had staked much on this Plan making the breakthrough. What is their true recommendation is not known.

But this is less important; it concerns only some people in the 'P' Block of the Pakistan Secretariat. The problem the budgetmakers are going to face in June 1983 is a matter of some concern. As it happens, the impression is strong they too are not much bothered. Some of the

earlier--rescheduled 232 million dollars that fall due on June 30 will have to be paid in addition to what was ordinarily to be budgeted for. True, not all of this sum will be asked to be paid on one go. Only a part of it will, in all probability, be required to be paid.

Which means that more will be needed this year under this head. It is also understood from informed quarters that the budget figure of Rs 12,384 million assumes either continued rescheduling of the old sums (only) or also the rescheduling to cover some additional sums falling due in 1982-83; in either case, it errs, by all accounts, on the optimistic side. The international money men have already proved by their actions that they are not ready to countenance this optimism of the Pakistan Finance Ministry.

And yet there is this remarkable sangfroid. What is its basis? There is no firm answer, of course. Speculation among the informed circles is what can they do? By they is meant the IBRD-IMF types: the creditors. When the push comes to the shove, Pakistan can just snap its fingers and impose a unilateral moratorium, as it did before (June 1971). What then? The creditors today, it is asserted by the usually well informed, are terrified by the prospect of defaults by debtors.

Default is a dreaded word. It is not only the default of the private banks' loans that is a nightmare. Even those of the ODA (Official Development Assistance) are no less vulnerable and dangerous. Some of the officials, one has talked to, do not give a damn for the attitude of the creditors: What can they do except to find face-saving formulas and give some short-term accommodation to Pakistan in its hour of need. They are cocksure of it.

One has one's misgivings. True, as a general proposition they are quite right. But in the case of Pakistan, one is not all that sure. Everyone is very nice--but in a short-term sense. Not one authority or government has been forthcoming in any meaningful, long-term, sense. The proof of the pudding should be in its eating. Neither has anyone committed long-term development assistance--the Pakistani experts are very good in suggesting precise projects, given their experience in the IMF and IBRD--nor has any big multinational made any notable investment in Pakistan. Short-term credits and accommodations are galore though. This must mean something.

Let us remember the total benefit we received in 18 months was only \$232 million while similar benefit in the four years to July 1978 were \$650 million. Only a fraction of outstanding loans were governed by this rescheduling of the debt servicing liabilities in 1980. Indeed, there was, on balance, more consideration in 1974 than there was in 1979. Is there sufficient guarantee that in 1983 they shall show greater consideration than in 1979-80?

The nagging suspicion persists that the IMF-IBRD and their controllers have brought Pakistan to this pass--it is not only the debt-servicing that is posing a problem. The overall balance of payments' deficit this year

is going to be biggest ever. Trade account deficit will exceed the export earning by a large margin. Then, the balance of payments, minus the debt-servicing liabilities--whatever they are and they are an uncertain factor so far--will itself, in all likelihood exceed the export earnings (that is after counting the official home remittances). After adding this variable--the debt servicing which we shall know only at the budget time after all the bilateral negotiations have been completed with creditors--the net deficit might be about as much as the remittances or exceed it.

How shall we meet it? No reschedulings are in prospect before 1984. Recourse to private banks for that kind of money is difficult to imagine or realistic. [as published] No doubt, more foreign aid and a combination of several kinds of accommodations can make us tide over the difficult budget period. But we shall need a very detailed sympathy, support and canvassing of the IMF-IBRD Group and the main powers that control them. That might, in fact, be what is crux of the matter.

CSO: 4600/450

PAKISTAN-INDIA TRADE FACTS, FIGURES DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 Business Supplement p IV

[Article by S. M. Javed Akhtar]

[Text]

Pakistan's trade with India has been subjected to wide fluctuations. Currently it accounts for 0.8 per cent of Pakistan's overall trade and just under 0.3 per cent of India's trade.

After a break of ten years the two countries re-established their trade relations under a trade protocol signed in November, 1974. It was followed by a formal trade agreement in January, 1975. It was laid down in the agreement that:

(a) Trade will be conducted on government to government basis; (b) it will be financed in free convertible currency; (c) goods exported to one country would not be re-exported to a third country; and (d) two countries will give each other Most Favoured Nations (MFN) treatment.

The year 1975-76 was the first full year of trade between the two countries in which Pakistan exported goods worth Rs 149.5 million and imported goods valued at Rs 12.70 million from India. Between 1977-82 volume of trade grew significantly with its peak at Rs 964.2 million in 1980-81, representing 1.2 per cent of Pakistan's overall trade during that years.

Exports to India picked up sharply from the lowest level of Rs 1.2 million in 1976-77 to a record Rs 962.3 million in 1980-81, its highest level since the resumption of trade between the two countries. Its share of export to India in the same period rose from just 0.01 per cent in 1976-77 to 3.29 per cent of Pakistan's overall exports in 1980-81. Both the value of export to India and its share in Pakistan's total exports, however, dropped suddenly to Rs 602 million and 2.29 per cent in 1981-82 due to certain restrictions on imports imposed by India, but it was still higher compared to the level of 1976-77.

Commoditywise, petroleum products, pig iron and raw cotton account for major share in export to India. In 1980-81, over 56 per cent of the earnings from the export of

petroleum products originated from India. During this year, out of the total export of Rs 962.3 million to India, petroleum products accounted for Rs 950.4 million which comes to about 99 per cent.

Other items included rock salt, textile and leather products, dry and fresh fruits, and a small quantity of medical herbs, but these accounted for just 1 per cent of the total exports to India.

During 1981-82 this composition changed entirely. Pig iron emerged as the biggest item of export to India. It amounted to Rs 298.07 million and constituted 49.5 per cent of total exports to that country. Raw cotton accounted for 20 per cent and petroleum products for only 11.3 per cent during that year. Though pig iron and raw cotton topped the list of exports to India in 1981-82, these were not among the goods exported in 1980-81.

Imports from India

Imports from India, on the other hand, rose in the first two years of trade touching the peak at Rs 471.4 million in 1977-78, but then assumed downward trend reaching its lowest level of Rs 21.9 million in 1980-81 but picked up slightly to Rs 79 million in 1981-82. The share of imports from India in Pakistan's overall imports also fell from 1.02 per cent in 1976-77 to 0.04 per cent in 1980-81, with its peak at 1.69 per cent in 1977-78. The share was 0.13 per cent in 1981-82. Commoditywise Pakistan imports a variety of goods from India. Major



among these are; iron and steel products, wood and pulp, bidi leaves, tea, dyes and chemicals.

With the exception of iron ore and scrap, import of which has risen consistently over the past five years, all other items have shown declining trend. In 1980-81 import of iron ore and scrap accounted for 76 per cent of total imports from India, while bidi leaves, tea, chemicals, machinery and equipment and others accounted for 24 per cent. In 1981-82, iron ore and vegetable products accounted for 63 per cent and 12 per cent respectively of total imports.

Pakistan experienced unfavourable trade balance with India between 1977-79, mainly due to larger imports, particularly of tea and betel leaves. The situation, however, changed significantly in the following years and Pakistan recorded large surpluses between 1978-79 and 1981-82. In 1980-81, it registered a record trade surplus of Rs 940.4 million. Even in 1981-82, when exports to India had dropped by 37.5 per cent Pakistan managed to accumulate a surplus of Rs 522.6 million.

Diversification

Export of these items to India may not remain a regular feature in

coming years, because export of raw cotton is subject to vagaries of nature. Similarly, recently commissioned steel billet plant has commenced production and with the picking up of steel billet output, pig iron would not be available for export in future. Therefore, there is greater need for diversification in exports. In September 1981, the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry had sent a list of ten exportable items to India but only one was approved due to certain restriction on imports by India. The Indian government has recently lifted ban on imports and the 1982-83 import policy has been liberalised. Some 40,000 items are on OGL in India which could be imported into India from any country.

This provides an opportunity to Pakistan to increase its export to India. In November 1982, an Indian trade delegation visited Pakistan which identified various items such as low grade coal, cement, textile and soda ash which could be exported to India. Pakistan is ahead of India in technology in certain fields of textiles, cutlery, and sports goods and India could well benefit from Pakistan in these fields.

The other side

India, on the other hand, could offer a variety of engineering goods, power equipment, and even some primary commodities like spices and betel nuts and coal to Pakistan.

India should also adopt a similar policy by allowing imports of well defined items from Pakistan. Pakistani traders have already offered to export surgical instruments, metallic yarn, industrial alcohol, molasses, sodium chloride, Peshawari chappels and many other commodities.

Besides, the Karachi Export Processing Zone could be an attractive site for investments from India in joint ventures. India has set up 134 ventures in 28 countries involving Indian equity of \$80-90 million. Fields identified for setting up joint ventures are for manufacturing automobile spare parts, component and accessories, glass bottles, vials, machine tools, bicycle parts, compressors high precision tools, chemicals, aluminium and electronic goods.

There is immense scope of bilateral trade. Its potential is manifold. It has been estimated that trade between India and Pakistan could be raised to Rs 5000 million from the current level of Rs 600 million.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS JOINT VENTURES

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Mar 83 p 14

[Text] ISLAMABAD, March 10: The session of the Task Force Set up under the aegis of the organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) concluded here yesterday after recommending ten fully documented joint ventures for further consideration by the Economic Commission of the OIC, scheduled to meet in Saudi Arabia in May this year.

Mr. Elahi Bux Soomro, Federal Minister for Industries, was in the chair at the concluding session which had considered five projects which Pakistan had proposed and five other projects on which feasibility studies had been completed by relevant quarters.

The five projects proposed for joint ventures by Pakistan included deep-sea fishing and farm machinery projects. They are estimated to involve a capital of about Rs. 200 million. In the meantime the projects are also expected to be considered for Investment purposes by the financial institutions in the member-countries as also the Islamic Development Bank.

The Islamic Development Bank had circulated a model guideline formulated for preparing feasibility of projects for which the finances are proposed to be obtained from the Bank. The ten projects were taken out of an initial list of 72 proposals drawn up by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industries and which was reduced to 57 before the Task Force met to consider eventually ten of them.

APP adds: The document released at the conclusion of the Task Force meeting said: "The Task Force reviewed the progress of

work assigned to it since the first Ministerial consultation which was held in Islamabad in February, 1982. It was noted that some important steps had already been taken in this direction.

"The Task Force deliberated at length on the important issue of development and promotion of joint ventures between member countries of OIC. In this connection, they took note of the study on guidelines for preparation of pre-feasibility reports, which has been compiled by the IDB and is being circulated to the member-States".

The evaluation of the projects revealed that ten projects were fully documented, backed up by feasibility studies, and were ready to be forwarded to financial institutions in the OIC countries for their consideration. These projects were:

- Basic chemicals and drugs manufacturing (Bangladesh).
- Garments industry (shirts) (Bangladesh).
- Jute-based pulp factory (Bangladesh).
- Automatic paper manufacturing plant (UAE).
- Animal husbandry (Senegal).
- Kraft paper plant (Pakistan).
- Deep-sea fishing (Pakistan).
- Agricultural implements (Pakistan).
- Tannery chemicals (chrome processing) (Pakistan).
- Tin plate industry (Pakistan).

In addition, a proposal from a private Pakistani consultant for developing railways in OIC countries and manufacturing of railway equipments, such as, carriages and locomotives, on joint-venture basis was also considered and approved by the Task Force.

Feasibility studies

"The detailed feasibility studies on the above five Pakistan projects prepared by the Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) were circulated in the Task Force meeting and Pakistan's efforts were lauded by all participants.

The project proposals approved by the Task Force are important from the point of view of introducing new technologies, using natural endowments of the OIC member-countries so far not fully tapped. And most of them would not only meet the local requirements for the products but also cater to the needs of other OIC member countries in order to reduce their dependence on imports from the Western world.

The Task Force membership, besides Pakistan, includes specialised agencies of the OIC, namely: Islamic Development Bank; Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah; and Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi.

The meeting was also attended by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) as a co-opted member of the Task Force.

The Secretary-General of the OIC, Mr. Habib Chatti, was represented by Mr. H.Z.A. Oesman, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs".

RAILWAYS SUBMIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tariq Zaheen]

[Text] Lahore, March 19--A Rs 64 billion development programme has been submitted by the Pakistan Railways for the next Five-year Plan, disclosed Mr A.U. Zafar, General Manager, Railways in an interview with DAWN.

The draft plan was now being discussed by experts at the Planning Commission, Islamabad, and it would be finalised only after approval by appropriate authorities and subject to availability of funds.

Pakistan Railways, he said, had prepared plans to reorientate the entire system of its service by increasing its efficiency to optimum level.

In this regard, he said, plans had been prepared to lay double line between Rawalpindi and Karachi, set up engine manufacturing units, switch over to modern signalling system and lay high-load railway line on Sibi-Nowshaki-Tuftan route.

Short-term plans had been drawn up to replace the engines consuming high rate of energy with less energy consuming locomotives.

There was a proposal to increase the speed of passenger trains to 75 miles per hour--as against the existing maximum speed of 60 miles, which would reduce the time of journey by ordinary express trains and also of special goods trains between Lahore and Karachi by four hours.

Thus the Railways would be able to run eight additional passenger trains on the available tracks.

Mr Zafar said various other studies were also being carried out by the World Bank and Italian experts for a number of short-term development programmes. A report by the World Bank was expected within next two to three months while the Italian experts would submit their report within the next two weeks.

Regarding electrification of the rail tracks between Khanewal and Karachi, he said the World Bank was studying a plan. In this regard, consultants would submit their report to the authorities in due course of time.

Regarding an engine manufacturing plant, Mr Zafar said it was proposed to be set up near Risalpur, about 40 miles from Peshawar. At present the plan was being studied by experts and, if approved, it would take at least three years to complete, having a capacity to manufacture 20 engines yearly.

In addition to this, there was also a plan to run the Islamabad carriage factory in three consecutive shifts.

However, he said, there was no possibility of retrenchment of workers in the establishment, Mr Zafar maintained that, in fact, the Railways was preparing a plan to improve workers' efficiency in every section of the organisation through their adjustments and readjustments.

He said the Railways had earned Rs 111 million through cargo handling, during the last seven months. There was a plan to streamline cargo handling system, which would help the Railways to earn more.

CSO: 4600/460

NATURAL GAS: RESOURCES, NEEDS DETAILED

Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 9

[From the "Letters to the Editor" column: "Are We Short of Gas?"]

[Text]

May I refer to the letter from Mr. Abu Ahmad Shah (Feb 11, 1983). The Ministry of Petroleum, while acknowledging the hard work done by Mr. Shah in collecting a lot of gas statistics, wishes to put on record the facts for the benefit of the readers so that one is not misled by the jugglery of statistics.

Natural gas had been, and is still, the sheet anchor of our energy sources. This is the only indigenous source of energy which meets 42% of our commercial energy requirement. The total natural gas reserves discovered in the country are 18.777 trillion cubic feet at the following places:

So far the reserves of Sui, Mari and Sari Hundi have been exploited for commercial energy utilisation, in addition to associated gas from Meyal and Toot oilfields. The Mari gas is only supplied to the three fertiliser plants. The gas transmission systems are supplied gas only from Sui, Sari Hundi and Potowar oilfields.

The Southern Transmission System, operated by Sui Gas Transmission Company Limited (Sindh and Baluchistan), is presently capable of supplying maximum of 255 million cft/day of purified gas from Sui and Sari Hundi for distribution

by the Indus Gas Company and the Karachi Gas Company Limited against their peak demand projected at 402 million cft/day.

The Northern Gas System, operated by the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (Punjab and NWFP) has a capacity to supply a maximum of 414 million cft/day from Sui (378 MMCFD) and Potowar (36 MMCFD) against the peak demand projected at 376 MMCFD.

When Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan refers to demand (978 MMCFD) and supply (669 MMCFD) with a gap of 309 MMCFD, he refers to the above two systems only which supply gas to all the domestic, commercial and general industrial consumers in the country.

There are other bulk consumers like WAPDA's power plants at Guddu, fed by Sui gas directly from the Sui Field in addition to the three fertiliser factories based on Mari gasfield. Their demand and supply is not dependent on the transmission systems and they do not face any shortage. But for purposes of recording total gas production, as given in the Economic Surveys, all these gas fields and consumers are included.

Besides the production is not directly related to the consumption

Sui: total reserves	8.62	balance reserves	6.06	heating value	933
		on 30.6.82			
Zin:	0.10		0.10		484
Uch:	2.50		2.50		308
Kharpur:	1.00		1.00		130
Kandhkot:	0.41		0.41		840
Pirkoh:	0.707		0.707		843
Mari:	3.94		3.72		723
Mazarani:	0.09		0.09		976
Sari/Hundi:	0.08		0.05		850
Meyal (Oilfield):	0.43		0.315		1156
Toot (Oilfield):	0.15		0.15		1132
Rodho:	0.025		0.025		1030
Kothar:	0.025		0.025		930
Dhodak:	0.70		0.70		1152
Total	18.777	balance reserves	15.852		
		as on 30.6.82			

because the Sui gas which is supplied to the transmission companies has 7.5% impurities which are removed at the purification plant at Sui before transmission into the pipeline. In addition about 3% purified gas is consumed as fuel in the boilers of purification plant and 3% is consumed in the compressors installed at the transmission pipelines. Besides, there are transmission losses of about 1%. Therefore, the production figures would never reconcile with the gas consumed as indicated below

1980-81 Production: 8584 m.c.m.,
1981-82 9293 m.c.m.,

The gas fields have a production limit. The Sui Field, which is currently meeting more than 90% of the requirements of gas companies, can produce a maximum of 880 million cft. per day. It has already reached the level of 820 MMCFD and would achieve the optimum level by end of 1983. This would marginally improve supplies to SGTC and SNGPL in 1984, but a substantial improvement can only become possible with the development of new gas fields. The Pir Koh Field is being developed to supply 72 MMCFD gas to SGTC by June, 1984. The Mari Field is likely to develop to its optimum level of production of 387 MMCFD (200 MMCFD is already being produced) by June, 1986. This will be supplied to WAPDA's new 300 mw gas turbine at Guddu and the existing units 1 and 2 at Guddu.

Consequently, about 50 MMCFD purified Sui gas presently being used by Guddu units 1 and 2 would become available to SNGPL. Despite these developments, the gap between supply and demand during peak days is not likely to disappear. Load management during winter peak months on the gas transmission systems in future would, therefore, be an inevitable phenomenon.

Mr. Shah has mentioned about untapped proven gas reserves. The attention of readers is invited to the gas reserves given above of which 3.6 trillion cft. have such a

low heating value that they are presently considered unusable from energy point of view. However, if technology economics permits, these would be used in future. The gas fields of Mazarani, Rodho and Kothar have such a low reserve that their independent development is not feasible. Possibilities of their development to supplement supplies in the main transmission systems will be looked into.

Dhodak Condensate Field is planned to be developed but for initial 3-4 years the entire gas would be reinjected into the Field to maintain pressures for a maximum recovery of liquids. Its gas is not likely to be available before 1990. The Khandkot gas field is expected to develop by 1986 to supply gas to WAPDA's new thermal power plant at Guddu.

Mr. Shahn has also mentioned about the inauguration of LNG plant at Karachi. The Ministry would like to clarify that the plant is not LNG but a small CNG (compressed natural gas) pilot plant installed for experimental purposes.

Lastly, the project of Quetta needs our attention. Baluchistan is a province which has been supplying natural gas to all other provinces, but was deprived of its use within its own territory. The present Government has rightly implemented this project as it was a moral duty. The requirements of Baluchistan are not substantial which should lead to any worries.

The position explained above would enable the readers to evaluate as to where do we stand now and what should be our strategy and objectives regarding gas utilisation in future. It leads to the obvious conclusion of cutting down our requirements by avoiding wasteful and luxurious uses and conserve natural gas.

Consumption: 7428 m.c.m.
Consumption: 7986 m.c.m.

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INVESTMENT OF 50 BILLION RUPEES PROPOSED FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 18 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Islamabad, March 17--An investment of Rs 50 billion has been proposed for the development of the water resources sector during the forthcoming sixth five-year plan (1983-88).

This represent an increase of 2.92 percent over the provision in the outgoing five-year plan, which envisaged an investment of Rs 17.12 billion.

The proposals for the development of water resources has been made by the Working Group on Irrigation and Drainage. The proposals contained in a detailed report submitted to the Planning Commission early this year, were disclosed by the Chairman of the Working Group Abdul Wahab F Sheikh at a news conference here today, attended by the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Dr Mahmubul Haq.

The working group proposed that the investment pattern for the development of the water resources sector should be drawn up on a broad evaluation of the effectiveness of various programmes. The group also recommended that on-going programmes should continue in the sixth plan. Allocation for capital formation in drainage and reclamation subsector should continue to dominate other sub-sectors. Nevertheless, other subsectors should be expanded to ensure a co-ordinated and streamlined approach for achieving self-sufficiency and increasing export of food and fibre, it proposed.

3-Pronged Strategy

The group propounded a three-pronged strategy for overcoming vital constraints in the development of water resources sector. The central idea of the suggested strategy was to improve the efficiency of drainage and reclamation system for achieving permanent and prosperous agriculture by (i) protecting fertile lands and infrastructure from the onslaught of waterlogging, salinity and floods, (ii) improving the existing ailing irrigation system, and (iii) extending irrigation and drainage to new areas.

The plan would be complemented by the federal agencies and eight departments of provinces. The implementation capacities of the government agencies would be supplemented by private and public contractors, the bulk of the load would

carried out by the three public companies, namely the Mechanised Construction of Pakistan, the National Tubewell Construction Company and the National Power Construction Company.

In the total allocation for the proposed plan. The federal share is proposed as 71 percent while provincial share as 29 percent including the component of agricultural programme on farm water management. [as published]

Tarbela Dam

The Working Group suggested that an appropriate importance must be given to the Tarbela dam, which plays a vital role in the overall economy of the country by making an allocation of Rs 3533 million to undertake the remaining remedial works.

The group after studying the Kalabagh dam project in detail, decided that the financial allocations of the project should be provided in the energy sector, as the project was more power-oriented. The Working Group further suggested that the appropriate amounts should be provided in the sixth plan for early completion of Khanpur and Hub Dam.

It recommended to undertake the rehabilitation of canals and drains during the sixth plan. It further suggested that maximum emphasis should be had on the implementation of small irrigation schemes in the less developed areas.

The group after studying the development of ground water through tubewells [as published], recommended that the SCARP tubewells should not be installed in the useable water zone in the less developed areas, severe effort should be made to exploit groundwater by the private sector. It also recommended that the private tubewells should be encouraged by advancing loans and providing subsidy.

The group has recommended that all the water course should be covered under the crash programme and a substantial number of water course, should be improved under the regular programme.

Irrigation Plans

A provision of Rs 15,533 million is proposed for implementation of irrigation programmes during the sixth plan. The programme includes continuation of Chashma right bank canal, irrigation rehabilitation system and command water management on the federal side and irrigation extension projects on the provincial side.

An amount has of Rs 21,3,111 has been earmarked for drainage and reclamation programme. Severely waterlogged areas having ground water depth at less than five feet will be tackled through a disastrous area drainage plan. In view of the remarkable performance of the private sector development of grounds water, the useable water zones will be left to the private sector with incentives and assistance from the public sector.

Flood control-cum-protection programme for the four provincial governments, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and FATA envisages an outlay of Rs 5000 million in the sixth plan.

Major Thrust

The major thrust in the sixth plan period will continue to be on the control of waterlogging and salinity: increasing water availability at farm gate; reorganisation of research on hydrological problems and computerizing of the various data on water resources; flood control and regulation measures, the research effort will be geared accordingly. The research programme in the water sector is estimated to cost about Rs 782 million which is more than the size of the research share in the fifth plan.

An amount of Rs 1702 million has been proposed for taking up extensive survey and detailed investigations for full utilization of available surface and groundwater and preparation of long-term development programme for the Indus basin and underdeveloped areas.

The Working Group reviewed the efforts that had been made for the development and utilization of water resources in the country since 1948, and took stock of the latest situation the group evaluated financial and physical achievements during the fifth five-year plan with a view to evolving policies and formulating strategies for optimum utilization and maximization of water resources during the sixth five-year plan. The group constructed six technical committees for making proposals and recommendations in vitally important areas and sub-sectors for meaningful development of water resources during the sixth plan.

The major terms of reference of the group include: developing a national policy for optimal utilization of water resources particularly for agriculture production and to formulate a national policy and plan of action for drainage of canal commanded toring and evaluation of preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in water sector with a view to remove weakness of the prevailing system and enhancing its effectiveness: reviewing and identifying the priority areas for flood control works to be included in the six plan: to review the fifth plan (water sector) and apply the feedback in the preparation of sixth plan; and recommending the priorities and outlays for the development of water resources for the sixth plan.--PP1 [paragraph as published]

CSO: 4600/458

BALUCHISTAN PLAN GIVES AGRICULTURE PRIORITY

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Mar 83 p 9

[Text]

QUETTA, March 10: Of the 250 development schemes under implementation in Baluchistan during the current financial year at a cost of Rs 650 million, 150 projects are in advance stage of completion and would be completed during the next three months. Remaining 100 schemes will be carried over to the next financial year and given preference for speedy completion.

In the ADP for the current financial year, agriculture has been given top priority and about Rs 134 million has been allocated for modernisation and extension of agriculture in the province.

The Provincial Government attaches equally great importance to the development of water resources for which over Rs 102 million have been allocated.

Special attention is also being to

communication and road sector for which Rs 67 million have been allocated for the construction and improvement of inter-district and link roads.

The Baluchistan Development Authority is also implementing a number of projects at a cost of over Rs 37 million.

The local councils have been associated with the development programme and an allocation of about Rs 62 million has been made to the Local Government Department.

A sum of Rs 26 million has been earmarked for the implementation of 68 schemes in Kohlo.

Of these, 58 schemes will be completed during the current financial year and the remaining 10 will be carried over to the next financial year.—PPI.

CSO: 4600/449

NEW FORMULAS FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR JOINT INVESTMENTS DRAFTED

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

LAHORE, March 10: A new investment formula has been drafted for joint ventures between the public and private sectors besides disinvesting a number of Government-controlled units in the future.

This was stated here on Wednesday by the Federal Secretary, Production, Mr Hasan Zaheer, at a meeting with the Executive Committee of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He disclosed that various steps were being taken as part of the major thrust laid down in the next Five-Year Plan for industrial development. The Government was awaiting suggestions and proposals from the quarters concerned for the preparation of the programme, he added.

Mr Hassan Zaheer touched a number of other current issues pertaining to the role of public sector enterprises and barriers impeding the development of private sector. He also enumerated various proposed incentives which were in the offing and some achievements which, according to him, were made by the public-sector corporations and industrial units.

Regarding joint ventures with the private sector, he said, Govern-

ment was ready to cooperate with the private entrepreneurs for the setting up of basic industries but some modalities were still to be worked out as to share equity and management.

Regarding pricing of steel mills products a high level committee which was formed a few months ago, had now come up with its recommendations and an official decision was expected soon, he added. However, he assured that prices of steel mills products would not be above the landed cost of the material so that actual users should not be losers.

On the question of setting up down-stream industries with the functioning of the steel mills, the Federal Secretary informed the committee that a decision had been taken after holding a meeting with the bankers. For the down-stream industries various infrastructural facilities around the steel mills would be made available to minimise the extra charges on the proposed units.

A number of private parties had come forward to invest, for which Government was planning to extend some more concessions, he added.

There were problems relating to

the supply of inferior quality steel being supplied in the market especially by the ship-breaking sector, the Secretary said, and added that some steps would have to be taken at the official level to convince the users of the fatigued steel to switch over to a better quality steel. But the price factor was the main hurdle as the expenditure of the building construction was expected to increase by about 75 per cent.

The Government was also planning to give incentives to various other sectors including light engineering, auto components manufacturing units, and machine-tool industry. Possibilities were also under consideration to include members from the private sector on the list of the Board of Directors of the public-sector units even if there was no share from the private side. This step would be taken to improve the management side of the public sector, he added.

He took exception to the recent purchases made by the State Cement Corporation for grinder, and said it had been done despite standing orders of the Ministry to purchase these items from the private sector manufactures in the country, instead of making any imports.

PRIVATE SECTOR ASSURED INCENTIVES IN HOUSING

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 17 Mar 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq yesterday evening said that one of the pillars of his government's policy was to provide homes to the shelterless.

Inaugurating a three-day International Seminar on "Shelter for the Homeless," organised by the Association of Builders and Developers in collaboration with the Environment and Urban Affairs Division and Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), he said that his Government was committed to provide housing to the low income population and was seized of the problem.

Housing Policy

He said that on his directive, a comprehensive national housing policy for the country has been finalised and submitted to the government for consideration and approval. The policy would be considered by the cabinet, he added.

Gen. Zia said that he had also directed for preparation of national human settlement and management of cities' policy and "sufficient work in this connection had already progressed."

The President said that under the present inflationary conditions it was next to impossible for a low income person to build a house.

He asked the participants of the seminar to ponder on this question, keeping Pakistan in view, so that they can recommend some new approach to tackle the problem of housing for the poor.

The President said he had asked Yasmin Lari to come out with some plan for building the cheapest house for the low income people and according to her study a two room house with bare minimum facilities would cost today, besides the land, about Rs. 30,000.

He said that a low income person--in a country where per capita income is about \$270--cannot afford to venture even for such a house.

He asked the participants of the seminar to consider the following problems:

--The complexity of the housing problem and how to grapple with it.

- The aid of the international agencies to meet the housing needs for the poor.
- How to induce people for saving so that they could be less dependent on government help and,
- How the UN could help on shelter-demonstration project.

Katchi Abadis

APP adds:

Referring to Katchi Abadis, the President said that out of a total 882 such settlements in the country, 228 had so far been regularised and leased. The dwellers of the regularised Katchi Adabis were now improving the condition of their houses. He said that to check the growth of Katchi Abadis in the country, greater attention would be paid to the construction of cheap houses in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

He underlined the urgent need for undertaking both long-term and short-term schemes to solve the housing problem faced by the people in general and low income group in particular.

The President said that the housing problem is so acute in Pakistan that it warranted a well thought-out plan on priority basis for its solution. It is a big challenge and it must be tackled in our own manner as done in Singapore, South Korea and Belgrade city.

Since housing is the necessity of life, Gen. Zia said that we must have an answer to this problem. He pointed out that it would not be possible on the part of the government to provide houses to the needy persons in Pakistan with a population of 83 million.

Pakistan Government, he assured, would encourage the private sector in construction industry. He expressed the hope that with little fillip from the government, they would be able to pay greater attention to solve the housing problems of the people of low income group.

Sponsored by the Association of Builders the seminar is the first in the series of seminars, symposia, exhibitions and conferences culminating in the celebration of the United Nations year of shelter for the homeless in 1987.

President Zia said that housing formed the key position of Pakistan Government policy and assured that Pakistan would fully support and cooperate with UN endeavours in this respect.

He said that while preparing plan for the housing sector the people of the rural areas should also be kept in mind for 70 percent population lived in villages in this country.

Referring to the observations made by the Aga Khan earlier in his speech, the President said that it must be noted by the planners and those engaged in the construction industry.

Underlining the importance of housing, the President said that it formed an important part of the economic planning of the country. He said that work on the formulation of housing strategy for the Sixth Five-Year Plan was already underway. He said that the integration of social planning with the economic planning was sine qua non for eradication of poverty from the country.

Stating that the housing needs of the people were increasing every day, the President said that it was not possible for the poor people to go for housing without the help of the government. As such he said, financial institutions had been providing interest-free loan for housing.

In his welcome address, the Chairman of the Association of Builders and Developers (ABAD), Farooq Hasan, called for finding out ways and means to stimulate the private sector to come forward and join hands with the public sector to make up the deficiencies in the field of housing in Pakistan.

He said that fortunately in Pakistan the participation of the private sector in development of housing has already made a considerable headway. He said that not only has "ABAD" introduced the concept of large-scale project-oriented housing but also the new concept of vertical expansion in the form of multifamily dwellings.

He said that it is estimated that by the turn of the century the population in Pakistan would increase from the present 84 million to 120 million. This means that in the next 17 years, we will be required to build another Pakistan to accommodate the additional population. Or to put in another scale, about 10 more cities of the present size of Karachi will have to be added to the landscape of Pakistan to house the expected increase in population.

CSO: 4600/457

PROBLEMS OF UNPLANNED HOUSING, LOCALITIES DISCUSSED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 18 Mar 83

[Text]

The Director-General KDA, Z. A. Nizami, has said that the emergence of squatter settlements was a phenomenon baffling the planners all over the world.

Presenting his paper on "transformation of the urban scene—new directions towards upgrading of squatter settlements (Katchi Abadis)", at the 3-day international Seminar on "Shelter for Homeless", Nizami said that a realistic approach was required to solve the problem.

"It will be the big tragedy for a city of regularization of Katchi Abadis was allowed, without strong parallel measures for stopping new encroachments. If this is not done, it will lead to cancerous growth and the problem will multiply to such a scale that they will become out of control of the city administrators, he said.

He said that regularization of Katchi Abadis was not the solution and will not achieve the desired results unless minimal amelioration to improve the environment of the area was undertaken.

Discussing the process of urbanization, Nizami pointed out that between 1975 to 2000 AD the world population would rise from 4000 million to over 6,200 million people. The world's urban population will surge from 1,560 million to over 3,200 million, while rural areas of the developing countries will grow from about 2,400 million to over 3,000 million and accommodation of additional millions will be a great challenge to be faced in the next two decades.

He said that Pakistan has witnessed a notable acceleration in the process of urbanization, lead-

ing to emergence of squatter settlements. It was estimated that there were about 1,300 Katchi Abadis on record at present in Pakistan. The maximum number of them were established in Sind 884 followed by Punjab 343.

He said that in Sind alone squatter settlements were spread over an area of 20,000 acres accommodating 2.65 million people.

He said by the year 2000 it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the total population will be residing in urban areas as compared to 28 per cent at present bringing increasingly higher pressure to meet the housing and infrastructure requirements. He said that about 3.5 million housing units will be required during 1983-2000.

Discussing the problems of Katchi Abadis in Karachi, Nizami said that out of 362 such Abadis here, 288 have been surveyed and amelioration plans prepared. So far 10,000 acres of government land had been transferred to local authority for amelioration.

He particularly referred to certain problems and bottlenecks faced in the wake of the present upgrading programme in Karachi and said that improvement of all the Katchi Abadis was a gigantic project in cost and requires enormous funds. According to rough estimate Rs. 1,650 million were required for the initial development of Katchi Abadis here, he added.

He said it will be in the fitness of things if, while considering the regularization or otherwise of the squatter settlements, the following aspects are given due consideration:-

(1) Strict measures should be adopted for checking of new encroachments. For this purpose, proper detailed survey records should be available in cities, so that a new encroachment is detected instantly.

(2) Proper sites and services programme should be undertaken to provide sufficient number of plots for people to be dislocated due to planning requirements from Katchi Abadis and new migrants.

(3) The realistic human settlement policy be adopted, with a view to removing the real stagnation and regulating the rural/urban migration.

—In all Katchi Abadis improvement schemes, people's ability to pay should be given prime consideration. The infrastructure and community facilities to be provided in Katchi Abadis upgrading scheme should be of that level which the residents can easily afford.

Security of land tenure and the absence of threats of removal is a basic condition for the promotion of self-help housing practice. The publicly owned land can be acquired but the rate of compensation should be kept at minimum to lower down the overall development cost.

Squatter areas in urban centres are the result of rural exodus and

increasing urban pull. The settlement policy should aim at creating an even distribution of population through dispersed investment plan. Following steps should also be taken to regulate urban growth:-

i) Rural development project be started at grass root level through a system of rural councils.

ii) To provide incentives to the industrialists to set up industries in backward areas.

iii) Starting programmes for population planning.

iv) Preventing further growth of blighted areas in major urban centres of the region.

The national housing society should be accorded approval as early as possible and work on the compilation of building code should be expedited to provide guidelines to prepare realistic housing programmes coping with needs of all segments of society.

Private sector has played a pivotal role in housing development especially for middle and to some extent for low income group. However, housing for lowest income group had and have been in the public sector. The private sector should therefore, be encouraged to share this responsibility of the government to undertake housing projects also for lowest income people.—APP.

TWO SUGAR MILLS TO START IN HYDERABAD

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

HYDERABAD, March 12: Two new sugar mills would start functioning on trial basis from the next crushing season in Hyderabad Division. This was disclosed at a meeting of Sind Sugar Factories Control Board, held here on Saturday under the chairmanship of Cane Commissioner (Sind).

The meeting was told that Faran Sugar Mills and Army Welfare Sugar Mills (Badin), having crushing capacity of 2,000 tons each per day, would start functioning from October and December, this year, respectively.

For allocating new zones to these two mills, the meeting decided certain changes in the zones of various sugar mills of the province to accommodate the new ones. On the

complaints of the representatives of cane growers, the meeting decided not to allow the sugar mills to charge compound interest on loan, from the growers, advanced to them through sugar mills.

It was pointed out in the meeting that certain sugar mills were deducting some amount from the growers on account of the "low recovery" from sugar-cane. In this context, it was decided to stop such practice and the amount, if any, deducted should be refunded to the growers immediately. It was disclosed in the meeting that all the sugar mills have paid upto-date premium to the cane-growers of their respective zones.

CSO: 4600/450

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING SILICON TECHNOLOGY EXAMINED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 Business Supplement pp 1, IV

[Article by M. Ziauddin]

[Text]

THE SIXTH Five-Year Plan is reportedly ready. According to knowledgeable sources, conceptually it adheres to the traditional notions reflecting our assumed limitations in technology and real limitations in resources. No significant flexibility is said to have been incorporated in the Plan to meet the challenges of new and revolutionary technologies being developed in the North.

According to economists who keep a close tab on technological developments, countries like Pakistan will face their biggest economic challenge, within the next two years, from micro-processors whose development is said to have reached a point which is described as the threshold of the second industrial revolution. The new technology is likely to dramatically change the world.

The new technology is expected to facilitate so much automation that the labour-poor rich countries will then find it cheaper to manufacture their own chemicals, metals and metal products, agricultural and electrical machinery, scientific instruments, motor vehicles, ships and other similar items than to import them from Third World countries or have them manufactured in labour-rich

poor countries through joint ventures in export processing zones. It is also possible that with the passing of time, Third World countries making shoes, garments and leather goods would find their markets of North slipping out of their hands.

Pakistan is expected to follow the traditional export-led growth strategy in the next five years. If however, the promised second industrial revolution caused by microchips hits the world in the next couple of years, and Pakistan, is unprepared to meet the new challenges, it would find itself in a bigger jam than the one it landed itself into during the current Five-Year Plan period.

Experts in the field believe that Pakistan is in a position to take a quantum jump technologically and avert a very difficult situation couple of years hence, if the available resources in raw materials, personnel and technologies are identified quickly and married in time. But then, they said, if this is done in isolation of the Sixth Plan, the desired results would not accrue; instead, we would only have acquired a technology without benefiting from it in time.

Raw material

Micro chips are made from silicon which is found abundantly in quartz form and in the form of pure silica sand in the northern region of

Pakistan and in some parts of the southern region also. According to non-official sources there are about 30 or so Pakistan scientists employed in executive and managerial positions in America's silicon valley (San Francisco). These scientists have reportedly expressed their willingness to come back home even at lower emoluments if they are offered creative and challenging jobs.

More importantly, Pakistan has received about five million dollars from a new UN Fund created recently for financing research in science and technology in Third World countries. In fact, Pakistan is the first of the five countries selected by UN for utilisation of this Fund. This amount is being used appropriately for setting up a silicon research centre. It is known as Silicon Technology Development Centre and is headed by a senior scientist.

Research centre

By the end of the current year, the Centre, with its research facilities, will be equipped to launch pilot projects for testing economic feasibilities. The STDC facilities will include processes for extraction of polysilicon from quartz or pure silica sand, purification of the extracted silicon to solar grade and micro-chip purities, doping, cutting and grinding of single crystal wafers to produce photovoltaic cells and solid state devices.

The Centre would also be able to do development work on other routes of silicon technology such as ribbon technology, polycrystalline, heterojunction and amorphous silicon technology.

According to Mr Atique Mufti, the head of the Centre, the STDC would try to develop technologies for power generation, rural electrification, village power, lighting, signalling and warning in air navigation, off-shore platforms, railroad traffic, signalling and data recording of floods, data recording in metrological stations, pollution recording, oceanic data recording, educational TV, radio telephones, TV and radio transiver stations, satellite signalling stations, telemetry, refrigeration, water pumping, desalination and cathode protection for bridges, gas and oil well heads, oil and water pipelines.

Solar technology

His main preoccupation at present appears to be solar technology. About 30 years ago, solar energy harnessed by silicon technology used to cost 500 dollars a watt whereas now the per watt solar cost has come down to seven dollars, largely because of development of micro-chips. In his opinion, with the development of amorphous silicon technology, the cost per watt would come down even below the cost per watt of energy produced by oil.

In view of the fast paced development in this direction, Mr Mufti believes, the amorphous technology

and ribbon technology, another economically feasible route, would be perfected in the next one year or so.

In view of the potential this technology offers, it would be just appropriate if local efforts being made in this direction are integrated in the mid-term energy plan being prepared for incorporation in the Sixth Plan. It would also be appropriate if financial allocations matching the potential are made in the plan.

What, however, is more important to probe is the potential of the Centre, the available personnel and the raw material for developing the country's electronic industry.

There are plans for developing downstream industries for the Pakistan Steel Mills during the next five years. These industries would surely be designed to cater to import substitution and exports of engineering goods. If, as expected, in the next two years the micro-chip industrial revolution sets in, all the money and efforts spent on establishing traditional engineering goods industries would perhaps be rendered uneconomic.

It is said that computer aided designing — which speeds up the process of design and other procedures, including setting machine controls, product testing and controlling inventories — are three times more productive than the old technologies. Hence, as the micro-processors revolutionise the North's electronic industries, to a

level where they can develop equipment for operating the engineering goods industries with the help of computer-aided design, the engineering industries of the South, operating on old technologies, would not only fail to develop export markets but their products would appear too costly for their own markets.

Pakistan does not lack computer technology. There are over 3,000 trained and experienced computer software technologists in the country most of whom have had their training in USA. Besides, at the moment, there are over 20 independent software houses in Pakistan, some of which have branches in Middle East. And a lot more in industry and trade have been introduced to computer. There are also a good number of hardware repair technologists in the country.

Once silicon technology is developed domestically to a point where it can be used for improving the electronic industry and producing integrated circuits and micro processor hearts, the people with experience can be brought in to help create computer-aided designs for engineering goods industry.

All this could only be accomplished if proper notice of these resources and demands is taken in the forthcoming plan and they are integrated to produce results to fit the needs of the country five years hence, in a world dramatically changed by the second industrial revolution caused by the microchips.

SILICON TECHNOLOGY CENTER TO START IN 1984

Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 18: United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, is expected to inaugurate the Silicon Technology Development Centre (STDC) building, a U.N. sponsored project, which will be completed by middle of 1984.

This was disclosed by Dr Attiq Mufti, Director, STDC, here on Thursday.

The Silicon Centre is the first of the five centres being set up by the United Nations in the developing countries and would be completed at a cost of five million dollars.

Dr Attiq said five scientists have been sent abroad for advance training in this field who will be returning by the middle of this year.

The order for the machinery worth Rs one million dollar has already been placed with several countries and the first consignment has already reached Pakistan.

He said the world as a whole and Pakistan in particular is facing energy crisis which is endangering the economic growth of the country, it is high time to develop other non-conventional sources of energy.

Objectives

The objectives of the centres, Dr Attiq said, are to transfer the silicon technology and acquisition of indigenous skills, information and research and production facilities to support the development of silicon micro-chips, silicon semiconductor electronics device, silicon based plastics and solar cell technologies in the country, besides, assisting and advising the Government and the private sector to set up appropriate industries through its research and develop-

ment activities.

Solar cells production will also start by the end of this year.

The STDC facilities include the extraction of poly-silicon from silica sand which is available in the Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Purification of the extracted silicon to the solar grade and microchip purities, doping, cutting and grinding of single crystal wafers to produce photovoltaic cells and solid state devices will also be carried out at the centre, he added.

A potential source

Dr Attiq said presently there is a limitation of the availability of reliable electric power in the remote rural areas of Pakistan for dwellings, farms, factories and community centres etc. The increase in cost of conventional fuels has made it essential that the basic needs for development of such areas be met with the locally produced renewable sources of energy and the major potential source is silicon photovoltaic solar cells.

He said though presently the cost of this energy source is a bit high, as compared to other conventional sources of energy, but hoped that the cost would be competitive with conventional sources within next two or three years.

Dr Attiq emphasised that in order to keep pace with the requirements and standards of the modern world, we would have to overhaul our old fashioned existing industrial technological units and processes to bring them at par with the rest of the modern world. He said it is imperative for the developing countries to enter the silicon technology development race without losing more time.—PPI.

DEVELOPMENT OF HALF MILLION RESIDENTIAL PLOTS PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 12

[Text]

Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, disclosed in Karachi yesterday that some 500,000 plots, each measuring from 60 sq. yards to 100 sq. yards, were proposed to be developed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period to cater to the housing needs of the low-income group.

He said a revolving fund of Rs. 2 billion would suffice and there would be no need to generate resources for the estimated Rs. 10 billion project. Besides, 'Zakar' and 'Ushr' funds may be utilised for the purpose, he added.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq was addressing, as Chairman, the fourth (concluding) session of the three-day international seminar on "Shelter for the Homeless" with its theme as "Housing strategy for the Sixth Five-Year Plan."

He said that a six-point housing strategy for the Sixth Plan will be announced some time next month.

The House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) and other financial agencies, he disclosed, have been asked to give interest-free loans upto Rs. 10,000 each for the material required for building the small-size houses.

A provision to this effect was likely to be made in the 1983-84 Budget. The annual allocation for such loans is estimated at Rs. one billion, he said.

As for the long-term capital requirements of low-income housing the Government, he said, was negotiating with the insurance sector to provide loans.

Other features of the proposed housing strategy will include the government subsidy for the low-income people, extension of services like water and sewerage, reliance on indigenous building material like mud, timber etc. and no imposition of the standard design by the Government.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq said that the rate of return in the housing industry was at present five to six per cent, and it should be raised so as to be close to the rate of inflation.

The Deputy Chairman, while emphasising the need for policy guidelines in the construction sector, said that a provision will be made in Sixth Plan for setting up a National Institute of Building Research.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq described rural development as one of the Sixth Plan's pillars and opined that migration from the rural to urban areas was largely due to lack of basic amenities there.

He said it was proposed under the Sixth Plan to make potable water available to the additional nine million people in urban areas thus increasing the ratio of supply from 77 per cent to 90 per cent and to the additional 22 million people in

rural areas thereby raising the ratio of supply from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

He said that an additional seven million people in urban areas will get sewerage facility with the percentage increase from 48 to 60, while in rural areas the sewerage cover will be provided to additional six million people with the ratio increased from 4 per cent to 12 per cent.

4-point strategy

The four-point strategy to be adopted in connection with water and sewerage facilities will include the turnover of massive loans to the provinces and local bodies at concessional rates, exemption of equipment from customs duty, levy of electricity charges on the same concessional rates as are given for the irrigation tubewells and the disbursement of foreign loans on the same rate at which they are procured.

Dr Mahbubul Haq said that to ensure that water and sewerage facilities were not over-capitalised, the charges would have to be recovered from the consumers.

He said that although houses would be constructed for the low-income government employees, for others preference would be given to providing houses on rent. He said that due to resource constraint it was not possible for the Govern-

ment to invest huge funds to meet the entire housing demand.

In Islamabad, the bachelors could live in hostels, instead of owning a house for themselves, he suggested.

Earlier, presiding over the seminar's third session with the theme as the "Importance of Housing in the National Economy of Pakistan," Mr. Iqbal Bux Soomro, Federal Minister for Industries, said that benefit-cost of housing could not be truly computed as the social benefits were not quantifiable.

Mr. Soomro said that the needs of the low-income group, which constituted about 90 per cent of the total housing demand, must be kept in view.

He hoped that the seminar would be able to find answers to the complex issues in domestic resource mobilisation for housing.

At this session Mr. D.M. Qureshi, Managing Director of the Bankers Equity, and Mr. P.K. Shahani read the papers. The panel of experts comprised Mr. Mohammad Aslam, Mr. Sultan Ahmad and Mr. Abdullah Hussain Haroon.

Mr. Qureshi said that at present 28 per cent of the total population of Pakistan was living in urban areas. If the current rate of urbanization continued, it would cause a drastic shift in the pattern of popu-

lation and also result in possible deterioration in the rural living standards.

"The acute shortage of adequate housing in the country," Mr. D.M. Qureshi said, "can be met by the construction of at least 320,000 units per annum in both the urban and rural areas. This will involve the mobilization of substantial resources both from the private and public sectors."

Mr. Shahani said that expenditure on housing had not been more than nominal one per cent of the GNP (Gross National Product). The comparatively low ratio of returns in the housing continues to heighten the competition for funds vis-a-vis other investments.

At the session presided over by Dr. Mahbubul Haq, those who read the papers were Maj-Gen. (Retd.) Shafiq Ahmad, Secretary, Housing and Works; and Mr S.H. Shareef. The panel of experts comprised Mr. Umar Menshi, Mr. Muzafar Hasan and Mr S. Naeem Ahmad.

Mr. Shafiq Ahmad said that the assumption during the Fifth Plan that 60 per cent of the savings will be generated by private sectors has not worked, more particularly for the middle and lower income groups.

Mr. Shareef in his paper suggested that pre-fabrication and pre-casting plants and machinery should be granted tax holiday.

PUNISHMENT MEASURES AGAINST PRESS SLATED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Law, the Executive and the Press"]

[Text] As a patriotic Pakistani, believer in democracy, and a crusader for the freedom of Press, who has faith in President Zia-ul-Haq's pronouncements that he wishes to set healthy traditions in accordance with the precepts of Deen-e-Islam, BUSINESS RECORDER would be failing in its duty if it did not put on record its view that the action against the Urdu contemporary, JANG was not well advised and not in consonance with the principles we wish to adhere to or the traditions the regime is endeavouring to set. The Press in this country from the very first month of independence has maintained that it is not above the law of the land and that it should be dealt with in accordance with the laws applicable to anyone in the country. The Press has opposed the promulgation of specific laws that tend to curb its legitimate universally recognized role. It has sought the establishment of such traditions, rules and regulations that would grant it immunity from pressures of the people or party in power for the time being. For, otherwise the Press nowhere can perform its legitimate role of diarising events and views or of being a critique of the achievements or the faults of omission or commission of a regime at any given time. This stand of the Press in the country is embodied in the views expressed before the National Press Commission set up by Liaquat Ali Khan's Government. It is also enshrined in the Freedom of the Press Law drafted by the CPNC Committee of the suggestion of the President Zia himself and submitted to the Government. It is to safeguard this stand that a Code of Conduct was prepared and submitted to the authorities.

The argument here is not whether JANG has erred or has been guilty of all the changes labelled against it. The Government may be very right in its view, but there are many who feel otherwise or who feel that most other newspapers have also behaved in a similar manner as the punished newspaper. The question is who should be the judge, court of law or a party or persons in power at any given time?

This is not the first time that the control of state money has been used as a punishment whip by a Government in this country. Stoppage of advertisements for punishing a newspaper was first resorted to by the Bogra regime against DAWN and EVENING STAR. Ever since then advertisements as a punishment stick have been used for crimes, imagined or factual, or to woo or discipline various

newspapers and the advertisement quantum has been increased or decreased according to the likes or dislikes of individuals in authoritative positions. It is also a fact of life that some of these very people who imposed these hardships on the Press have expressed their grief and even suffered the consequences of the fences that they themselves erected to keep the Press within bonds and all the inhibitions that it suffered from.

How advertisements and newsprint quota were used by the previous regime to force the individual newspapers to accept or propagate its views, to black out certain events or opinions, or to highlight or overplay others, is not something of distant history. We all grieve at that period. Let it not be said that history is repeating itself. We are not pleading that JANG has not been guilty of what it is being charged with; what we want the present regime to accept as a matter of principle is that if in its view any newspaper is guilty of a trespass of the established norms of Press behavior or laws of the land, it should be taken to a judicial tribunal and punished if found guilty. Therein lies the future good of the land and the regime would be leaving behind a noble tradition for those governments and people who would follow.

CSO: 4600/457

EDITORS' BODY URGES REPEAL OF PRESS ORDINANCE

Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Lahore, March 19--A strong plea for the withdrawal of the Press and Publications Ordinance and its replacement by the agreed code of ethics and constitution of the Press Bench at the High Courts was made here last evening at the annual general meeting of the Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE). The meeting adopted resolution unanimously on the subject.

Through another resolution, the meeting disapproved the practice of withholding advertisements by executive action, which was against the accepted principles of freedom of press. It called for the withdrawal of this action by the Government in the case of dailies JANG and NAWA-WAQT.

The meeting was of the opinion that a meaningful dialogue between the CPNE and the Government for the promotion of harmonious relations was urgently required.

Reiterating the CPNE stand on Press freedom, the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"This annual general meeting of the CPNE, after having considered at length the question of Press-Government relations, expresses its grave concern over the fact that the agreement, arrived at between the two parties as far back as 1978, has not so far been implemented.

"The meeting notices that inspite of a lapse of five years, no headway has been made in the direction of establishing harmonious relations between the Press and the Government, which is disturbing.

"This meeting reiterates its earlier demand for the lifting of all types of pre-censorship on newspapers and periodicals, and calls for the repeal of the Press and Publications Ordinance, replacing it with the agreed code of ethics and constitution of the Press Bench to enforce it."

The meeting approved the 13-member committee, constituted earlier this year by the standing committee of CPNE for pursuing a dialogue with the Government on the subjects, and directed that the matter be pursued urgently and vigorously

Govt. advertisements

The meeting then "deliberated at length the situation caused by the executive action of stoppage of government advertisements to newspapers. Mir Khalilur Rehman of daily Jang recounted in detail the circumstances leading to the action against his newspaper and the stoppage of government advertisements to all the four editions of the daily Jang. Mir Khalilur Rehman said he was pleading before the CPNE general body his case since it amounted to infringement of freedom of the Press and the threat of economic ruination of a member of the CPNE.

In a general discussion on the subject, the members expressed their strong disapproval of such executive action, the meeting also heard from Mr Majid Nizami of Nawai-Waqt how his newspaper had been victimised through stoppage of advertising by several governments in the past and even now there had been a substantial reduction in government advertising to the Nawai-Waqt, which was regrettable in as much as the action against Jang was uncalled for. The meeting then adopted the following resolution on the subject unanimously:

"The general body meeting of the CPNE is of the considered opinion that the withholding of advertisements to all editions of the daily Jang and reduction in the volume of advertisements for Nawai-Waqt by the Government is causing grave concern. The CPNE disapproved the practice of withholding advertisements by executive action, which is against the accepted principles of freedom of the Press. The meeting constituted a six-member committee to take up the question with the Government with a view to reaching an amicable settlement. The committee will comprise the President of the CPNE, the General Secretary of the CPNE, Mr Majid Nizami, Mr Mohammad Salahuddin, Mr Mustafa Sadiq and Mir Khalilur Rehman. This committee is hereby directed to seek

without loss of time the withdrawal of the orders of the Government and to report back to the standing committee of the CPNE.

Through another resolution the meeting expressed its deep concern on the "indiscriminate massacre, loss of life and property in Assam, including large proportion of Muslims. The happenings have caused great shock and grief to all sections of the people in Pakistan."

"While sympathising with the sufferers of these unhappy occurrences the CPNE appeals to the world community of editors, including editors in India to exert their influence on their government for preservation of life and property of the ethnic minorities and take speedy measures for their rehabilitation."

Quaid Press Convention

The meeting heard the report on the arrangements for the proposed Quaid-i-Azam press convention from convenor Mr Mahmudul Aziz, and expressed satisfaction over the arrangements made and the efforts made by the convenor. It approved the report unanimously.

The meeting elected 17 non-permanent members of the standing committee of the CPNE and then concluded its deliberations with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Quaid-i-Azam Press Convention of the CPNE will be inaugurated on May 8, 1983 at Karachi by President General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq. The convention will spread over three days and its first and second working sessions will be presided over by the Chief Justice of the Sind High Court Mr Justice Abdul Hayee Qureshi, and the Chief Justice of Punjab High Court, Mr Justice Javed Iqbal.

The registration of delegates to the convention will be completed by April 20, 1983. All such members of the CPNE who had not yet forwarded the subscription for the convention and photographs for delegate passes were urged to do so by April 20, 1983.—PPI

SAVINGS INVESTMENT INCENTIVES PLANNED FOR IMMIGRANTS

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Mar 83 p 9

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 10: Mr Ir-riza H. Zaidi, Chief Director of National Saving Centres (NSC) yesterday said Pakistani immigrants, who invest their earnings in National Savings schemes will be given special facilities. A detailed report in this connection, he said, has recently been submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr Zaidi told "Dawn", the nominee of a person investing in "Khas" Deposit Certificate (KDC) or accounts in foreign currency if living abroad would be allowed payment in foreign currency in the eventuality of investor's death.

Non-Pakistanis, he said, would

also be allowed to invest in National Savings schemes in case they invest in Khas Deposit Scheme in foreign exchange. Facilities of repatriation of principal and profit in foreign exchange will also be available to them, the Chief Director said.

To a question he replied, the amount of return on KDC could also be remitted by the department at the address given by the investors at their own risk.

Mr Zaidi said, the Government is giving serious thought to set up few National Centres in the Middle East for facility of Pakistan's working there.

CSO: 4600/449

LABOR WELFARE PLAN DESCRIBED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Lahore, March 16: Francis Blanchard, Director General, International Labour Organisation, today called upon the employers and the workers to co-operate with each other and with the ILO in the launching of programmes aimed at the labour welfare in the country.

He was speaking as chief guest at a dinner hosted in his honor by the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The dinner was attended among others by the Federal Labour Minister Ghulam Dastgir Khan and Provincial Minister for Labour and Industry Malik Allah Yar Khan.

The ILO chief enlisted an eight-point programme, which had been started by the international organisation for the well-being of the workers in Pakistan.

Francis Blanchard said that the ILO had become over the years a solid research institution and Pakistan was fully cooperating with it in the implementation of its programmes.

He said that in Pakistan the ILO had started its activities in consultation with the government and the managements and the trade unions. It had been undertaking management and supervisory training in the institution and at the plant.

He said that the organisation was also working on rationalising and restructuring social security system and imparting field vocational training to the labour in Pakistan. It was trying to involve trade unions in the organisation of its programme for the benefit of the unions and good health of the workers.

ILO Programmes

Francis Blanchard said that the ILO programmes in Pakistan also included training in various skills and the export and marketing of handicrafts. It had also large fellowship programme for training in various fields.

He pointed out that the ILO wanted to establish a centre for training in safety measures at Lahore.

Presenting his welcome address, A. Qayyum Bhatti, President of the Lahore Chamber said that the Government of Pakistan was presently working to evolve a labour policy which struck a balance between the role of the employers and the employees. This policy among other things would be based on the Islamic principles of social behaviour which assured equitable treatment for all.

He also addressed big gathering of workers at the Bashir Bakhtiar Labour Hall held under the auspices of the All Pakistan Federation of Trade Union. The meeting, presided over by Bashir Bakhtiar was also addressed by the Federal Labour Minister, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, Provincial Labour Minister, Allah Yar Khan, Mayor of the Lahore Municipal Corporation, Mian Shuja ur Rehman, President Labour Workers, Khurshid Ahmad and the WAPDA Chairman, Major General Bhulam Safdar Butt.

On his arrival at the hall in a big procession, the ILO Director General was welcomed by the workers with full throated slogans. The venue of the meeting was profusely decorated for the occasion.

ILO Explained

Blanchard said during the last few days he had been devoting his entire attention to the question of present and future ILO activities in Pakistan and kept himself aware in Geneva of the situation in this country as regards the ILO.

In many ways he was glad and encouraged to note that the ILO received considerable publicity here but had some times come across articles and commentaries which made him wonder if the role of the ILO in Pakistan had been fully understood.

He would therefore take this opportunity provided by the meeting to discuss with the workers what should be the relationship between the International Labour Organization and its constituents in Pakistan.

Some people, he said, seemed to be under the impression that the ILO was some kind of international trade union and that it directed all of its energies to supporting workers' organizations around the world. This was a very fundamental error, he added.

The Federal Labour Minister, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, speaking on the occasion, thanked the ILO Director General for visiting Pakistan and taking interest in the welfare of the workers here.

Enumerating various measures taken by the government for the betterment of the workers, he said that a training centre for workers would be set up in Lahore with the assistance of the ILO at a cost of Rs 10 crore. In this centre, he added, the workers would also be trained in safety measures.

Training centres for various trades were also being set up in Karachi, Islamabad, Hyderabad, Quetta and Peshawar, the Minister added.

Ghulam Dastgir Khan, lauding the role of Francis Blanchard as Director General of the ILO said that it was entirely due to his sincerity to his mission that he had been elected to the office for the third time by 150 members of the organization. It was also due to the efforts of Francis Blanchard that the People's Republic of China, a trusted friend of Pakistan, had become the 150 first member of the ILO.

The Mayor of the Lahore Municipal Corporation welcomed to the ILO Director General to the Lahore on behalf of the people of the city. [as published]

CSO: 4600/457

ILO TO HELP ESTABLISH REFUGEE TRAINING CENTERS

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 12: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) will help establish vocational training centres for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director-General, ILO said here on Saturday.

He was talking to newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad here. The Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower, Mr. Ghulam Dastgir Khan, received him.

He said that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has sought help from ILO to establish vocational training centres for the refugees. He said that with the consultation of the Government of Pakistan fields would be identified in which training should be imparted to the refugees.

Mr. Francis Blanchard said: "I hope to get a better appreciation of the problems confronting Pakistan during my stay here."

He said that we have a regional office here and over the years we have developed close relationship between Pakistan and ILO. The visit will contribute to further development of the cooperation between ILO and Pakistan, he hoped.

Mr. Francis Blanchard will call on President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq on Monday next.

He will also visit a refugee camp near Peshawar on Sunday (March 13). He will also have a meeting with workers' representatives in Karachi on Thursday next.

PPI adds. The ILO Director-General said that cooperation between the ILO and the Government of Pakistan would be further strengthened. He explained the ILO aims and objectives and said problems confronting Pakistan in labour matters will be discussed during his talks with the Federal Labour Minister, Ghulam Dastgir Khan on Monday.

The ILO Director-General will also call on the Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan on March 14. He will also call on the Governors of the Punjab and Sind hold meetings with the representatives of workers organisations.

The ILO chief is also scheduled to meet the officials of UN agencies in Pakistan and call on the Resident Coordinators of United Nations activities to Pakistan. —APP PPI

CSO: 4600/430

NWFP COUNCILORS SAY REFUGEES NO PROBLEM

Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 12

[Text]

SUKKUR, March 17: The visiting N.W.F.P. Councillors' delegation held a Press conference here on Wednesday night that the presence of Afghan refugees in the North West Frontier Province had caused no problem in that province as was the impression in Sind and other parts of Pakistan.

The delegation members said that there was an atmosphere of complete brotherhood in N.W.F.P., because the people of the N.W.F.P. considered it their Islamic duty to provide Afghan refugees all facilities as they regarded them as "soldiers of Islam".

No untoward incident had occurred anywhere in N.W.F.P. till today because of the presence of the Afghan refugees, an atmosphere of complete harmony and fraternity prevailed there, they observed. The people of N.W.F.P. were providing all possible facilities to them on humanitarian grounds, they added.

In reply to a question the Councillors' delegation said that the people of N.W.F.P. did not want election at this time and they were not interested in elections as long as the frontiers of the country were secured and fully safe.

They said that no patriotic Pakistani would like that by holding general elections chaotic conditions should be created in the country.

They said that the Local Bodies institutions had stood firm on their feet and they were providing all facilities to the people at their door steps.

The Local Bodies elections had been held by Field Marshal Ayub

Khan or now by General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq. In between, the political government did not hold any local bodies elections, they observed.

They said that the Government had given vast powers to the Local Bodies so much so that Councillor was empowered to issue 50 arms licences and issue orders for the appointment and transfer of a school teacher. The powers given to Local Bodies in N.W.F.P. were not enjoyed by any Local Bodies institution in the country, they declared adding that the Local Bodies institutions in other provinces should also get the powers as were enjoyed by them in N.W.F.P.

The visiting N.W.F.P. Councillors said that the local bodies had laid the foundations of greater development activity all over. The budget of Local Bodies in Pakistan had increased from Rs. 160 crores in the first year to more than Rs. 400 crores while no new taxes had been levied on the people.

Earlier, Mr. Islamuddin Sheikh Mayor of Sukkur Municipal Corporation hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting N.W.F.P. Councillors delegation. In his address Mr. Islamuddin Sheikh urged President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq to give legal protection to the Local Bodies system so that no future government whether military or otherwise could harm this system.

Mr. Mohammad Amin Khattak, leader of the N.W.F.P. Councillors delegation, who is also Chairman of District Council of Peshawar fully supported Sheikh Islamuddin's views and assured that all the Local Bodies institutions of N.W.F.P. would support them.

USHR ENFORCED ALL OVER COUNTRY

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, March 15: The provisions of the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance relating to Ushr came into force all over the country from today.

According to official sources, it would be a milestone towards achieving the goal of Islamic welfare state. It is one of the most important steps taken by the present government to create just economic system on the basis of Islamic laws.

The actual work of assessment of Ushr will start from the coming Rabi usson in April next. As already announced, the provisions of the ordinance shall not apply to the sugarcane crop of the year 1982 which is harvested after the aforesaid date.

The Zakat and Ushr (amendment) Ordinance, 1983 was promulgated by the President on March 1, last and it was framed keeping in view the recommendations of the Majlis-e-Shura, made unanimously on Feb. 7 last.

According to the official sources about 35 thousand Zakat and Ushr committees already functioning in the country would carry out the task of collection and disbursement of Ushr as well.

The training for the members of Zakat and Ushr committees about Ushr rules and methods to compute it were already in pro-

cess at various parts of the country.

The Ushr will be levied 75 per cent on the produce at the uniform rate of five per cent on a self-assessment basis. The remaining 25 per cent of the produce has been left as "relief estimation."

Ushr will not be levied by the government on the share of the tenant but it has been left to him to pay his share to the Mustahiqeen voluntarily.

Ushr will be collected from 45,000 villages throughout the country in the same manner as revenue is collected, and will be distributed in the same manner as Zakat is being done. It will be utilised for financial help and rehabilitation of the real "Mustahiqeen."

According to the officials, it is not possible at this stage to assess the total amount that would be collected from the whole country through the levy of Ushr. Whatever be the amount collected from the whole country, it would be a significant contribution to the national income for community development and to help to the needy persons.

The central Zakat Council at a meeting held recently approved the Ushr assessment and collection rules and amendments in the district, tehsil, and local Zakat committees (procedure) rules.

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORT TO IRAN--Quetta, March 16--Federal Minister of State for Food and Agriculture said here today that Pakistan had entered into an agreement with Iran for export of 47,000 tons of sugar. Another 2.5 lakh tons of sugar is available for export and search for markets is on, he said. In an interview with APP in Quetta on Wednesday, the Minister, currently on a short visit here, said that the sugar target this year had been fixed at nine lakh tons, but it exceeded 11.5 lakh tons. The Government is seriously considering to de-ration sugar, he said. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Mar 83 p 1]

LOCAL BODIES ELECTIONS--President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said in Karachi yesterday that elections to the local bodies in the country would be held by the end of this year. Talking informally to newsmen after the inaugural session of the international seminar on "Shelter for the Homeless," he said the national housing policy, already in hand, would be announced soon. "Talk to the Governor (of Sind)," he replied when asked as to when pre-censorship on dailies and periodicals would be lifted. A correspondent wanted to know when the 'national government' would be formed. The President inquired whether the present one was not the civilian government functioning. The correspondent explained that what he meant was a government formed in association with the politicians. President Zia retorted: "Are we not patriots? Do the politicians alone hold the monopoly (of patriotism)?" PPI adds: The President said that various committees were examining the proposed political system, and added: I hope we will be able to announce this by Aug 14 this year. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Mar 83 p 1]

RAILWAYS PROFIT REPORTED--Lahore, March 18--The Pakistan Railways has earned a profit of over Rs 246.2 million from its operational wing during the financial year 1981-82. According to official sources the PR earned over Rs 2957 million from its passenger and freight wings while its expenditure was over Rs 2710 million including Rs 739 million which was spent on the employees wages during the last financial year. Meanwhile, the operational ratio of efficiency was 91.7 per cent. Besides, 37.6 per cent of the total operational revenue was earned from the passengers, while the remaining came through railway freight, etc. PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 5]

REMOVING ENGLISH URGED--Lahore, March 18--Mr Farooq Shahid, Nazim and Mr Mubashir Chaudhry, Information Secretary, Islami Jamiat-i-Talba, Halqa Mansoor, have urged upon the Government to cancel English as compulsory subject and provide universal and free education to the students up to matriculation. In a

joint statement they said that the interview of the candidates of competitive examinations should be taken in Urdu instead of English and at least one women university should be set up in each province. Educational tax should be imposed upon the capitalists and feudalists, at least new degree colleges should be opened in Lahore and three new buses should be provided to Islamia College Civil Lines, they added.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 7]

AIR ACCORD WITH NEPAL--Kathmandu (Nepal), March 18--Pakistan and Nepal agreed on Friday to institute regular commercial flights between the two countries and to other points. The air accord allows the Nepalese National Flag carrier to fly to Karachi, and beyond to Dubai in the Gulf region, while PIA will be flying to Kathmandu and beyond to Dhaka in Bangladesh. Both the airlines would initially operate one flight a week on these routes. However, RNAC may fly a second flight to Dubai with only a technical landing at Karachi, RNAC officials said. There is also a possibility of additional frequencies--between Kathmandu and Karachi both for RNAC and PIA, according to the agreement. Mr Rahim Khan said, PIA will begin flights to Nepal on April 15. But the RNAC has not yet decided its schedule.--APA [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 12]

MRS BHUTTO IN FRANCE--London, March 18--The chairman of defunct PPP, Begum Nasrat Bhutto, who had returned to Paris last week from Nice where she was resting, has gone back to Nice in south France, it was learnt today. During her stay for 10 days or so in Paris, she did not see anyone including Dr Ghulam Hussain, who claims to be the Secretary-General of the party. The Begum also did not talk to Abdul Hafeez Pirzada when he rang her up in Paris during his brief stay at London. Begum's reluctance to meet party members or even to talk to them on phone, has given strength to the rumours that she might have suffered a relapse and on doctor's advice had returned to Nice. When she returned to Paris last week, she was reported to have developed serious cough and was advised complete rest. She had originally planned to visit her doctors in Munich for a checkup, but due to some reason she did not go to Munich to keep her appointment. Meanwhile, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada's statement during his stay in London has further divided the PPP. Mr Pirzada had said that Dr Ghulam Hussain is no more the Secretary-General of the party since he is out of the country. On the other hand, one Mr Qayyum Butt has issued a statement saying that Dr Ghulam Hussain still enjoys the full confidence of Begum Bhutto. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 12]

MRD ELECTION ALLIANCE--Multan, March 19--The Central General Secretary of the defunct Pakistan Democratic Party, Rana Mohammad Tufarullah Khan, has said that in the near future the components of MRD form an election alliance on the basis of a three-point programme. Talking to newsmen here, he said the three-point programme included launching of a countrywide movement against curbs on political activities, participation in the general election and forming a united government in the country. He said the defunct People's Party had been weakened by infighting, and the party would die with the rightists forming an alliance. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 p 12]

LAHORE UPLIFT PLAN--Lahore, March 19--The Lahore Development Authority will soon undertake development work of the Lahore walled city, with the World Bank assistance, in a manner that its cultural heritage is further enriched and, historical monuments preserved. This was stated by the LDA Director-General, Maj. Gen. (Retd) M.H. Ansari, in an interview broadcast by the Lahore station of the Radio Pakistan on Friday. Mr Ansari said that the improvement plan for the walled city would be implemented in three phases, to lay sewerage pipes, replace water pipes and construct metalled roads. He said that drinking water pipes and drains in the old city were more than hundred years old, whereas the electric wiring system was defective and unserviceable. [Excerpt] [Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 p 5]

RESERVOIR MAINTENANCE PROJECT LOAN--Islamabad, March 17--Pakistan will receive a dollar 10.2 million loan from the World Bank to finance a reservoir maintenance project, it was officially stated here today. The total cost of the project is dollar 42.2 million. It will help Water and Power Development Authority to operate and maintain the Mengla, Chashma and Tarbela reservoirs. Equipment, vehicles, and spare parts will be provided to complete the basic operation and maintenance plant at Tarbela Dam on the Indus river. The Indus basin system is the largest contiguous irrigation system in the world with a total canal system of 58,500 kilometers. A major portion of Pakistan's agricultural area lies below the Tarbela Dam, the largest dam in the world, and an interruption in water availability and power generation would have a disastrous impact on Pakistan's economy. Maintenance work on the Mangla Dam along the Jhelum river and the Chashma barrage along the Indus river will also be financed. All three reservoirs will be periodically inspected under the project for soundness of structure and adequacy of maintenance. [Excerpt] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 18 Mar 83 p 1]

OFFERS FOR LOCOMOTIVE UNIT--Peshawar, March 17--The Federal Minister for Railways Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan Hoti has said that a locomotive factory would be established at an estimated cost of between Rs 1500 to 2000 millions. Talking to newsmen on Monday night he said that offers from Japan, France and West Germany had been submitted for the establishment of the factory which were being examined, he maintained that all the formalities in this connection had been completed and the work would start before the end of the current calendar year. He said that the present fleet of 1130 locomotives was old and not dependable particularly beyond Lalamusa towards Peshawar because of height, he added that the decision to this effect was taken in view of the economic constraints as the importing bill would go beyond the limit. The site for the factory is expected to be between Mardan and Nowshera. Earlier, speaking at a reception the Railway Minister said that Pakistan had come into being in the name of Islam and only this system could guarantee its integrity and solidarity. He emphasised the need for unity amongst the ranks of the people in view of the developments taking across the border.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 18 Mar 83 p 2]

RECORD WHEAT CROP--Pakistan has set a wheat production target from next month's harvest of 12.2 million tonnes and all the signs are that it will meet or maybe even exceed this record amount. Agriculture Ministry officials in Islamabad attributed the likelihood of a bigger than ever before crop to a good weather,

a 3.48 percent rise in plantings, better availability of good quality seed, irrigation, fertiliser and credits to farmers. Last season the country also had a targetted output at 12.2 million tonnes but because of a prolonged dry spell actual production fell short of this by 600,000 tonnes. Nevertheless, last year the country became a wheat exporter for the first time ever, shipping 50,000 tonnes to Iran, after nearly three decades of domestic short-falls when imports were needed from the U.S. Last month, Pakistan expanded its share of the Iranian Market by signing another deal for 130,000 tonnes of wheat this year. The Ministry officials also noted that the country has a reserve wheat stock of 1.5 million tonnes left over from 1982 so if next month's crop meets expectations, there could be room for even more expansion on the export front. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 18 Mar 83 p 6]

FARM SECTOR PLANS APPROVED--The Provincial Development Working Party has approved six schemes in agriculture sector for implementation during the current financial year. Of these schemes, the Karachi fisheries harbour rehabilitation project costing Rs. 147.2 million has been approved and cleared. The European Economic Community has already agreed to provide Rs 142.8 million as grant in aid for this project. Other approved schemes include import of 100 tractors and their implements at a cost of Rs 15.50 million and six water drilling rigs costing Rs 18.6 million. This machinery will be rented out to farmers at subsidised rates for development of their lands. The schemes of multipurpose crop research station at Nao, Dero, oil seed development project and soil and water testing laboratories at the district levels have been approved in principle but sent back to Agriculture Department for recosting. The scheme for the establishment of rice research station in lower Sind was also discussed but its approval was deferred till it was redrafted with necessary details.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Mar 83 p 2]

PETITION AGAINST MAGAZINE--The Chief Justice, Sind High Court, Mr Justice Abdul Hayee Kureshi has constituted a full bench to hear an application filed by U. Niamat Moulvi, advocate praying action against Khalid M. Ishaque, advocate and Chief Editor, printer and publisher of MAG magazine, Karachi under contempt of court act, Section (5). The full bench comprises the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Naeemuddin and Mr Justice Sajjad Ali Shah. Show cause notices have been issued by the Chief Justice to the defendants. Niamat Moulvi in his application has drawn the attention of the Chief Justice towards an interview of Khalid Ishaq published in MAG magazine of March 3, in which he had reportedly cast apprehensions on the judiciary and allegedly stated that there was no proper training of judges.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Mar 83 p 3]

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DENATIONALIZED--All educational institutions previously owned by the Memom and Ismaili community would be returned to their respective owners, it was announced yesterday by the President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq at the granting of charter ceremony to the Aga Khan University. He said keeping his promise made two years ago with Aga Khan the matter of denationalisation has been put before the cabinet and would be approved shortly. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 17 Mar 83 p 10]

PLEA TO RELEASE ASGHAR, BENAZIR--Lahore, March 19--Mr S.M. Zafar, patron of the Human Rights Society of Pakistan, has demanded the release of three prominent leaders--Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan and Miss Benazir Bhutto--and other political detenus. In a statement issued today, Mr Zafar noted that the periods of their detention were extended repeatedly without providing any legal justification. He, therefore, appealed to the Government to order their release on March 23--the auspicious occasion of the Pakistan Day--adding that cases against them, if any, should be tried in an open and normal court of law. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 20 Mar 83 p 12]

INDIAN PRESIDENT ACCEPTS INVITATION--New Delhi, March 11: Indian President Zail Singh had accepted an invitation from President Zia-ul-Haq to visit Pakistan. The invitation was extended by the President when he called on the Indian President here on Thursday. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Mar 83 p 1]

INVESTMENT TEAM TO TOUR GULF--A two-member investment delegation of Pakistan will undertake a week-long visit of the Gulf states next month to hold negotiations with Arab entrepreneurs for possible joint venture collaboration in industrial projects in Pakistan. Comprising the President of Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Yusuf Zia, and Managing Director Investment Advisor Centre of Pakistan (IACP), Mr Reza H. Syed, the delegation will discuss possible investment of Gulf investors in specific industrial projects. Talking to PPI, the President of Federation of Pakistan Chamber Mr Yusuf Zia said that investment portfolios for six industrial projects have already been sent to Pakistan embassies in the Gulf states while exercise to prepare portfolios of eight other projects were underway and would be despatched after finalisation. The six projects, he pointed out, involve total financing of about 700 million dollars while eight other projects would have a layout of about one billion dollars. These projects pertain to pharmaceuticals, chemicals and the downstream projects of the upcoming giant integrated steel mills complex near Karachi. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Mar 83 p 4]

FOREIGN FINANCING DENIED--Rahim Yar Khan, March 11: The Federal Interior Minister, Mahmoud A. Haroon, has denied that Saudi Arabia or any other country is financing Pakistan for Zakat and Ushr system. [Excerpt] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Mar 83 p 5]

FOREIGN EXPERTS FOR HANDICRAFTS--Hyderabad, March 11: Services have been acquired of three foreign experts who would assist the craftsmen in the manufacture of handicrafts of international standard and their export to American markets. Disclosing this the Provincial Secretary for Industries Mr Mansoorul Hassan said here the other day that a small loan of Rs 5,000 would also be granted to craftsmen on personal guarantee of two sureties. The Secretary, who is also Chairman of Sind Small Industries Corporation (SSIC) said that the Corporation has already taken several practical steps to ameliorate the lot of craftsmen. These steps, he said, included

settlement of craftsmen in Artisans' Colony at Bhitshah, imparting training in various traditional crafts to 850 boys and 620 girls and establishment of six shops by the Corporation for the sale of handicrafts produced by artisans specially from rural areas. The Corporation, he added, was also participating in various international fairs and exhibitions with a view to popularising handicrafts in the international market. He said that the two-day Craftsmen's Convention organised by the SSIC at Hyderabad recently would go a long way in solving numerous problems of the craftsmen. [Excerpt] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Mar 83 p 5]

MANPOWER EMPLOYED IN STEEL--The manpower employed by Pakistan Steel in Dec. 1973 was 140 and each year as the work progressed, the figures gradually went up. In January 1983 it stood at 19,737, including operational staff of 9,779. The manpower requirements during operational period 1984-85 would be 15,000. [Excerpt] [Karachi DAWN in English 12 Mar 83 p 10]

COMMONWEALTH READMISSION: DHAKA TO SPONSOR--New Delhi, March 18--Bangladesh has agreed to sponsor Pakistan's readmission into the Commonwealth, the independent INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper reported on Thursday. Bangladesh is expected to seek Pakistan's readmission when the Commonwealth Heads of Government meet in New Delhi in November next. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Mar 83 p 12]

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